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DARROW'S APPEAL

SENIOR COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENSE STIRS CROWDED COURT.

"No Compromise—Either Acquit Haywood or Hang Him," "Nowhere Else In Civilized World Would Lawyer Press For Conviction on Such Evidence"—No Right to Hang Haywood On Orchard's Perjured Story.

Boise, Idaho, July 24.—The most thrilling and emotional day of the whole Haywood trial closed to-night with the end of senior attorney Clarence Darrow's address for the defense.

At the close of Darrow's unsurpassable address, it was felt by every one in the court room that conviction is impossible.

"The defendant in this case and the men in the jail below, have been brought to trial in the home of man who was killed in the most cowardly, the most brutal way in which any man was ever sent to death," began Darrow. "Many of you men on this jury voted for Steunenberg for Governor. One of you had business relations with him, while in the house of another of you he made his home for two years. You are almost the family circle of the murdered man, and none of you has ever had any community of interest with these defendants.

"Under these circumstances," he continued, "I can but ask you to lay aside as much of the passion and prejudice as you can and look at us as if we were one of you. Give us the fair and impartial trial you would give if you had not known the deceased. You men for more than a year past have had your minds poisoned by lies in the local newspapers, but now that you have sat here for more than two months and have heard the testimony you know you have been fed upon poison and lies. Lay aside as much as you can of this poisonous stuff; try to get your mind free and be guided only by the evidence. It is the fate of a world-wide movement and we ask and ask again that you consider carefully every bit of evidence before you make up your mind. The prosecution knows it cannot convict on the exact evidence, but it relies upon the strained, forced circumstances to get a verdict from you.

"This defendant was taken by force from his home, brought 1,500 miles, and set down before a hostile jury to be tried for his life. Imagine yourselves taken from your farms and set down before a jury in Chicago to be tried for your lives, and then you can in some way feel as this man does in this case. I believe that under these circumstances you will hesitate to act on the rotten testimony given in this case to take away the life of a fellow citizen. Nowhere in the civilized world would any lawyer attempt to try a case upon such weak evidence as has been introduced in this case were he not relying upon hostile sentiment.

"There might be some members of the jury who would hesitate to take this man's life on Orchard's perjured word, but who might have a lurking suspicion that he knew something about it and want to send him to the penitentiary. Some of you will say perhaps that, while there is not enough here to warrant sending a man to death, there is perhaps enough evidence as to crimes having been committed in the Western country to vote to put Bill Haywood in jail—to compromise on a verdict of manslaughter or murder in the second degree.

"You have that right, gentlemen of the jury, but I want to say that, whatever else you are, I do not believe you are cowards. And I want to say that, whatever else Bill Haywood may be, he is not a coward. I would not thank this jury if it returned a verdict of assault and battery and assessed a fine of $5 against this defendant. Don't compromise. Don't do it. William D. Haywood is not a coward. Don't you be cowards.

"If Haywood is guilty, hang him; but if he is innocent, release him. Don't for God's sake, compromise. Be men and judge this case purely upon the evidence."

"Hawley said everybody lied," continued Darrow, "except Orchard, and he insisted that all our witnesses were perjurers. I think Hawley is suffering from Orcharditis. Hawley, a friend of labor? God forbid. He is a hired man of the State and wants to hang another scalp to his belt to honor his declining years."

Referring to the testimony of Will Davis and Easterly, Darrow said: "Remember one thing. Davis was safe in Nevada, that good state with ever welcoming arms to the refugees from Peabodyism and Coloradoism. Davis was safe there but he read Orchard's damnable story and came here and placed his neck in the noose. I don't care whether Davis was at the Bunker Hill mill explosion or not. There is not one of you twelve men who would refuse to take Davis' hand, but you would refuse to take the hand of that cringing murderer, Harry Orchard.

"Orchard has been caught red-handed trying to save his own life by swearing away the lives of others. This is the fiercest game in the American republic. This man Orchard turns to the jury and says: 'I am not the man. Hang him; not me,' and the State of Idaho stoops to this.

"It's damnable infamy and you have no right to hang my client upon this scoundrel's evidence, for by so doing you put a premium on crime."

Darrow next bitterly attacked Orchard's "religion." "Orchard was posing as a Christian," he thundered, "when, at his home in Canada, he burned down his cheese factory, collected the insurance, and ran away with his neighbor's wife, and his every statement was a lie told for the purpose of saving his neck.

"This murder was cold-blooded, deliberate and cowardly in the extreme. If this man, sitting in his office in Denver, 1,500 miles away, employed an assassin to do this cowardly act, then you

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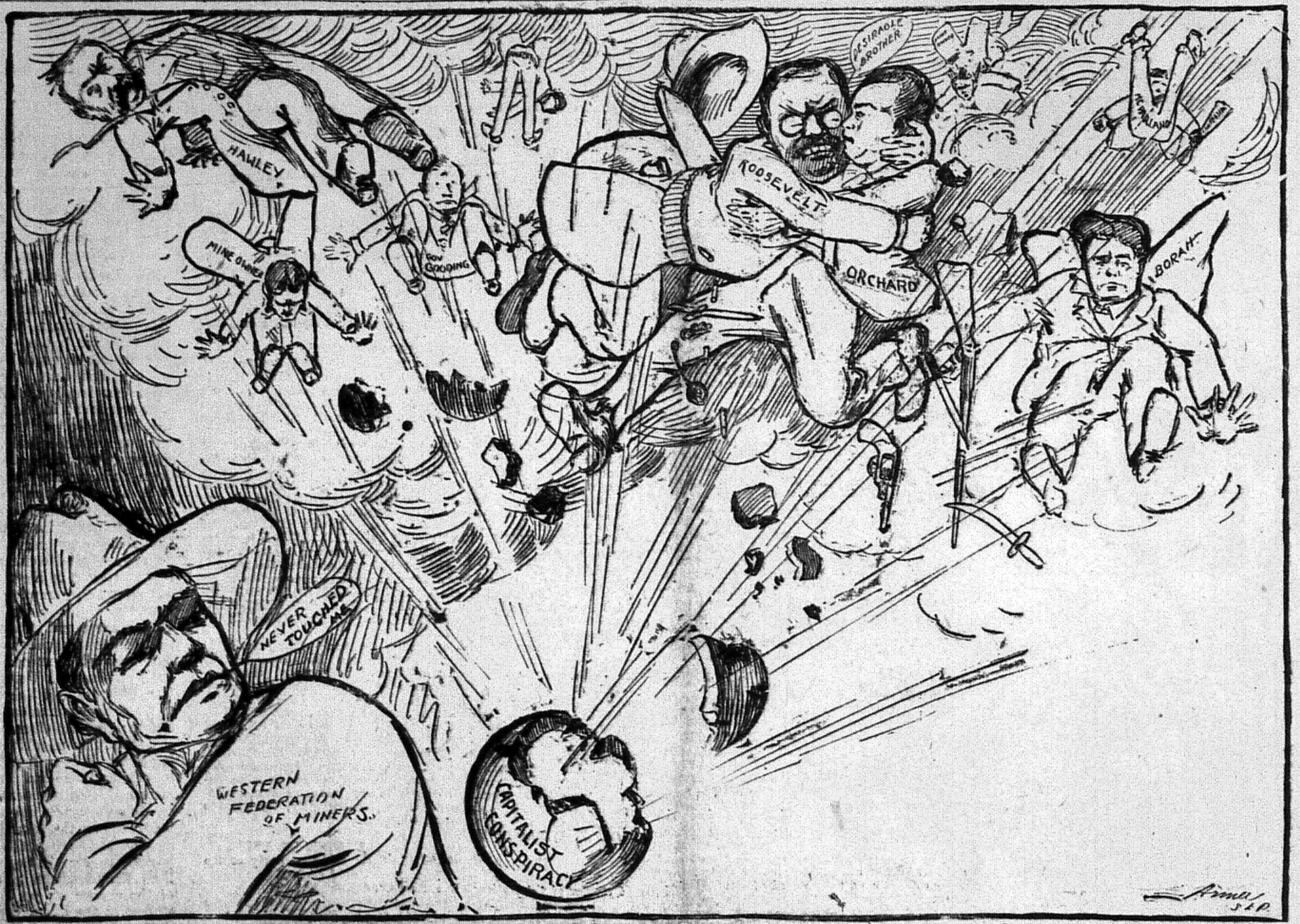
HESLEWOOD TO STUTTGART.

Vincent St. John Detained by Goldfield Case, His Alternate Expected to Go.

Chicago, Ill., July 27.—Owing to developments in connection with his coming trial in Goldfield, Vincent St. John, the regularly elected delegate of the I. W. W. to the Stuttgart Congress, will be unable to attend the Congress. Fred W. Heslewood, his alternate, will be sent instead.

St. John has, however, notified Industrial Union Headquarters that he will fill all dates arranged for him in the East, including New York, returning to Nevada when the tour is over. The opportunity this allows for having St. John speak in a great many more cities than was at first hoped for, should not be lost.



- - - - ORCHARD'S LOST BOMB - - - -

GUILTY! GUILTY!! GUILTY!!!

Haywood is acquitted. The jury, although impaneled with men all of whom declared they had formed a hostile opinion to him, pronounced him NOT GUILTY, without hesitation. This is as was expected. The evidence was of the flimsiest, most transparently dishonest nature. The State's important witnesses carried "Perjury" branded on their brows. For all this the verdict of the jury rises above the significance of the mere acquittal of an innocent man. The jury's verdict: "Not Guilty" translates itself into a thundering verdict of : "Guilty! Guilty!! Guilty!!!"—hurled at the whole capitalist class.

Yes, the whole capitalist class. 'Twas not the Mine Owners' Association only, 'twas not their political benchmen only, whose hands were deliberately raised to be reddened with Haywood's blood, or whose hearts were putrid with the guilty intent. It was a felonious attempt of the whole capitalist class of the land. The posture of their press, from the moment Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone were kidnapped, attests the fact. That press, owned body and soul by the capitalist class, and otherwise so "careful of the rights of man"; that press, which, when a capitalist is found guilty after official investigation, are so quick to utter a warning about "man being liable to err," and to utter the warning about a man's "being entitled to the presumption of innocence until duly proved guilty";—that very press, from North to South, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, immediately, in scare headlines and articles, pronounced Haywood guilty off-hand, upon the mere say-so, not of an official who is presumably trustworthy, but upon the say-so of a self-confessed multi-criminal, a wretch presumably untrustworthy. That press even had cartoons of Orchard in the posture of a saint. Through that press the whole capitalist class identified itself with the self-confessed criminal and now branded perjurer. And that felonious conspiracy was directed against the Working Class of America.—"Guilty!" said the jury to the capitalist class. Haywood's acquittal is the most emphatic condemnation the capitalist class of America has yet received. For weeks the trial lasted. Both sides were heard. The previous opinion of the jury was changed. The law and the evidence all pointed one way. The victim goes free: the victimizers march into the moral felon's cell where the capitalist class belongs.

The Spirit of the Age vanquished. With its thousand several tongues, each tongue brought in a several tale, and each tale, by acquitting Haywood, roared into the ears of the Felon Capitalist Class—Guilty! Guilty!! Guilty!!!

HAYWOOD ACQUITTED

DAMNABLE CAPITALIST CONSPIRACY AGAINST TRUE WORKING CLASS UNIONISM AND ITS DAUNTLESS EXPONENT, ROLLED IN THE DUST==FOILED PROSECUTION WRAPPED IN DEEPEST GLOOM.

Boise, Idaho, July 28.—After eighteen months unwarranted imprisonment and a trial of over eleven weeks' duration, William D. Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, was this morning acquitted of the charge of murdering ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho.

It was 7:40 o'clock when the foreman of the jury announced that the talesmen had reached a decision, on their seventh ballot.

There were few spectators in court at the time. Judge Fremont Wood called the court to order, had the jury brought in, and asked the foreman:

"Have you reached a verdict?"

"We have," was the answer.

The foreman handed the verdict to Judge Wood. The Judge handed it to the clerk, who read:

"NOT GUILTY!"

Instantly pandemonium broke loose in the courtroom. Cheers and shouts of congratulations were heard on all sides, and it was some time before order could be restored.

Governor Gooding alone was mum and gloomy looking.

After hearing the verdict, Judge Wood pronounced Haywood acquitted, and restored him to liberty. Haywood, after fervidly shaking hands with his lawyers, went over to the jurors and congratulated them. They wept as he addressed them warmly and thankfully.

Haywood appeared unspeakably happy at the outcome, not because of his own liberty, but because of the magnificent, world-wide vindication of his organization, the Western Federation of Miners, and the principles for which he stands. His first visit was to his mother in the hospital where she was taken after her collapse in court yesterday under the strain, when the jury filed out after Judge Wood's charge.

Haywood then rushed to the home where his wife and family have been staying during the trial. There he was visited by hundreds of friends, all anxious to grasp his big manly hand in congratulation of his safe delivery from the jaws of a damnable capitalist conspiracy. Congratulatory telegrams are

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COBALT NEWS.

Mine Owners Resort to Arrest of Strikers and Are Defeated.

Cobalt, Ont., July 21.—The mine owners show signs of weakness. Organizer McGuire was summoned to court by a Canadian McParland on the charge of common assault. It was charged that McGuire "trespassed" on the Nipissing Co., (which is part of the Guggenheim's interests), and did attempt to "incite" the employes of the Nipissing Co., by asking the men "to come out and not be slaves"; that McGuire refused to leave the property and was forcibly taken away by several detectives; and that McGuire did assault one McMullen, hitting him so hard at six o'clock that the marks could plainly be seen at ten o'clock.

The mine owners pressed the charge, but the magistrate suspended the sentence, stating that this strike had been conducted in such an orderly manner that the Cobalt Miners' Union had established a world record.

This charge was enlarged upon at our open air meeting last night, where we showed that if the Nipissing Co. (who own 880 acres in and around Cobalt) could arrest one workingman for trespass, why the same treatment could be applied by the capitalist class to the entire working class. They could say: "Get off the earth! You are all trespassers." It was further shown that the working class must organize industrially in all industries, not to remain wage slaves, but to take and hold the industries and operate them for the working class.

Roadhouse.

Cobalt, Ont., July 22.—The miners are winning slowly but surely. The mine owners, realizing they are being defeated, are resorting to their usual methods stating in capitalist sheets that the "strike is settled" and "men returning to work." The statements are true, but not in the way the mine owners wish they were. That the strike is settled so far as the miners are concerned, is true because we have this camp thoroughly organized. The statement that the men are returning to work is also true. They have returned, however, not as abject slaves, but as men who have realized the power which they possess to

(Continued on Page 6.)

SOCIALIST BOMBS

TEARING DOWN THE RAMPARTS OF CAPITALISM.

Effacement of the Dead—Truth About Filipino Situation—Japan and Corea—Prophesies of The Press—Mrs. Sage's "Charity."

"In London one person out of every ten is buried in the Potter's field," cries a shocked American. In America, and wherever else capitalism reigns, practically the whole people are drawn into the operation of a great industrial-political-commercial system where they are converted into automatons; almost their whole energy is devoted to effort in which they have no interest; their vitality is melted into a product in which they do not and cannot have any pride—the adulterated, corrupted product of business. More than nine out of ten Americans are so exhausted by exploitation and so stupefied by false teaching that they do not develop or express any individuality in life. Why, then, make so much ado over the effacement of a few individual dead? Better help up the living who are buried and effaced in the slavery of capitalism.

"Filipino unrest" alternates with "The Philippines pacified" in equal ratio with the alternating done by "Japan wants peace" and "Nineteen U. S. battleships to the Pacific." And the alternating will continue until the near-by day when the blow-holes, misnamed "U. S. battleships," captained by a set of swaggerers, misnamed "officers," have been sunk to the bottom of the Pacific by the Japanese navy, and the Philippines, Hawaii included, have been torn by Japan from the grasp of the American capitalists.

There is another thing that should now be considered settled, officially settled. That is that Japan "does not want to appropriate Corea"—God forbid. The assertion, declaration, or proclamation is made by no less an authority than the high dignitary Viscount Hayashi. Now let the doubting Thomases take back seats and stop throwing out suspicion.

Mrs. Russel Sage has given $125,000 to the "Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females" in the city of New York. Only women more than sixty years old are admissable to the "Home" of the Assocation. What a commentary this is upon the present socal system. What system but a vile one could obtain where women may for sixty years be respectable, with all that good word implies, and yet be thrust upon "charity"? And what a piratical system that must be under which a Mrs. Sage, herself a parasite and natural debtor to society, is found possessed of such fabulous wealth that she can give $125,000 as if it were a mere bagatelle.

"There is much speculation as to how the jury stands. Nine out of every ten citizens believe the State has made out its case, and that the verdict will be guilty. Those of the defense who do not wish to make a record as false prophets agree with this view. The most that is claimed by the partisans of Haywood is a hung jury." But a sample is this of the legions of extravagant prophesies with which the capitalist press has been teeming. False prophets they knew they were. They knew that the conspiracy to murder Haywood had been broken down. But they were determined to plant deep a prejudice against Haywood. Well they knew that after the jury's verdict the fight would still go on, and that, in this conflict with the revolutionary working class, they would be compelled to contend against Haywood. False prophets they were willing to be; misinformers they were willing to be—there is nothing they wouldn't be to discredit Haywood.

"Those who are habitually sowing discontent among the masses are the nation's enemies," says The Catholic Sun. Of course, they are the enemies of the nation. They are the enemies of the capitalist class, who are the dominant nation in America. They are the friends and spokesmen of the working class, who are the subjugated nation in America.

REPORT OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

...TO THE...

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONGRESS HELD AT STUTTGART, AUGUST 18-25 1907.

To the International Socialist Congress of Stuttgart,
August 18, 1907.

GREETING:—

This year's report of the Socialist Labor Party to the comrades of the world, assembled in International Congress, is, in the very nature of things, so close a continuation of the report presented to the Congress of Amsterdam, held three years ago, that the latter report would have had to be more than referred to. It would have had to be quoted from extensively. Owing, however, to the accident that caused the said report to the Amsterdam Congress to be omitted from the volume published by the International Bureau containing the reports presented by other nationalities, and having, moreover, received from the International Bureau the promise that the omission would be rectified by the speedy publication of the said report, the Socialist Labor Party of America deems it best to introduce its this year's report with the citation in full, at this place, of its report for 1904.

There is a further reason that induces the Socialist Labor Party to reproduce at this place its Amsterdam report. Too busy at home, and holding moreover, that the battles of the American Movement will have to be fought out in America, and not in the columns of papers abroad, the Socialist Labor Party has abstained from entering into competition with the unfriendly writers to European papers from this country. The consequence has been a generally inhospitable atmosphere in the European Socialist press, inhospitable towards the Socialist Labor Party, with the further consequence that the European comrades have been left in substantial darkness upon the great issue that is being fought out here in America. Whether the Socialist Labor Party is right or wrong, the facts in the struggle can not fail to be of interest to the students of the International Movement. Considering it, accordingly, of importance to the fulness of information for the International Movement that at least a sketch, but authoritative and furnished by the S. L. P. itself, be available, the same is hereby presented with the report to Amsterdam as its basis. That report was as follows:

To the International Socialist Congress of Amsterdam, August 14, 1904:

Greeting.—

To judge by the frequent expressions of astonishment from European sources at what they call the backwardness of the Socialist Movement in America—a backwardness which they judge wholly by votes—the conclusion is warranted that essential features of America are not given the weight that they are entitled to, or are wholly overlooked. What these features are the country's census furnishes the material to work upon, and, again, the immortal genius of Karl Marx supplies us with the principle to guide us in the selection of the requisite categories of fact and with the norm by which to gauge and analyse the material thus gathered.

In the monograph "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte," the proletarian insurrection of 1848 is used as a text for the following generalization:

"Nations enjoying an older civilization, having developed class distinctions, modern conditions of production, an intellectual consciousness, wherein all traditions of old have been dissolved through the work of centuries, with such countries the republic means only the POLITICAL REVOLUTIONARY FORM OF BOURGEOIS SOCIETY not its CONSERVATIVE FORM OF EXISTENCE," and this grave fact is brought out forcibly by contrasting such a country, France, with "the United States of America, where true enough, the classes already exist, but have not yet acquired permanent character, are in constant flux and reflux, constantly changing their elements and yielding them up to one another; where the modern means of production, instead of coinciding with a stagnant population, rather compensate for the relative scarcity of heads and hands; and finally, where the feverishly youthful life of material production, which has to appropriate a new world to itself has so far left neither time nor opportunity to abolish the illusions of old."

This was written in 1852. The giant strides since made by America, her fabulous production of wealth, rise in manufacture and agriculture that practically place her at the head of all other nations in this respect, in short, the stupendous stage of capitalist development that the country has reached, would seem to remove the contrast. It does not. These changes are not enough to draw conclusions as to the stage of Socialism that may be expected. The above passages from Marx explain why, and they indicate what other factors need consideration before a bourgeois republic has left behind it its "conservative form of existence" and entered upon that "political revolutionary" stage of its life, without which a Socialist Movement can not be expected to gain its steerage way. These factors—the "permanent character" and, therefore, "intellectual consciousness" of the classes, due to the "traditions of old having been dissolved through the work of centuries"; the maturity of life of material production which, no longer having "to appropriate a new world to itself," has the requisite time and opportunity "to abolish the illusions of old," etc.,—also require consideration and their status ascertained. They are essential to a final and intelligent conclusion. A rough and rapid sketch of the facts that throw light upon these factors will clarify the situation.

Since the census facts of 1850 on which Marx drew, the continental area of the United States has been widened by not less than 1,057,441 square miles, or not far from doubled what it was in 1850; as a result, the center of population, which in 1850 was at 81 deg. 19 min. longitude, or 23 miles southwest of Parkersburg in the present State of West Virginia, has since shifted westward fully four degrees of longitude, and now lies six miles west of Columbus, Ind.; and as a further or accompanying result, the center of manufacture which in 1850 lay at 77 deg. 25 min. longitude, near Mifflintown, Pa., has since steadily traveled westward until it has to-day reached 82 deg. 12 min. longitude near Mansfield in central Ohio. Nor has the westward move stopped. One more fact of importance along this line of inquiry will suffice to aid in forming an idea of the meteorologic lay of social conditions, so to speak. While as late as 1880, thirty years after Marx' monograph, the census returned 55,404 water wheels and no electric motors, ten years later the water wheels had fallen to 39,008 and the electric motors, starting then, have since risen to 16,923 and steam power in proportion. The situation, brought about by these facts, may be summed up by the light of the quaint report that played-out locomotive engines, which once did service on our city elevated roads and have been discarded for electric motors, now are drawing trains on the railroads in China! Machinery and methods of production, discarded in more advanced centers, are constantly reappearing in less advanced localities, carried thither by the flux of our population westward. It goes without saying, that under such conditions, not only is the population still not "stagnant", not only is there still a "constant flux and reflux", not only is there still a "constant changing" or "yielding up to one another" by the classes, but that still the odd phenomenon is visible in America of families with members in all the classes, from the upper and plutocratic class, down through the various gradations of the middle class, down to the "house-and-lot"-owning wage slave in the shop, and even further down to the wholly propertiless proletariat. It goes without saying that, under such conditions, there still is in America that "feverishly youthful life of material production" and that, accordingly, "the illusions of old" have not yet had time to be wiped out. Nor has the immigration from Europe aided matters. On the whole it has fallen in with the stream as it flows. It is, for instance, a conservative estimate that if one-half the Europeans, now located in Greater New York and who in their old homes pronounced themselves Socialists, remained so here, the Socialist organization in the city alone would have not less than 25,000 enrolled members. Yet there is no such membership or anything like it. The natives' old illusions regarding material prospects draw the bulk of the immigrants into its vortex.

It goes without saying that such conditions point to the existing bourgeois republic of America as still traveling in the orbit that Marx observed it in during 1852,—at the CONSERVATIVE and not yet the POLITICAL REVOLUTIONARY form of its existence. In short, these conditions explain why, as yet, despite the stupendous development of capitalism in the country, a numerically powerful Socialist Labor Party, such as such a capitalist development might at first blush mislead the casual observer into expecting, does not and can not yet exist. Incidentally, these conditions throw valuable light upon the nature of the "revolutionary movements" that periodically spring up, whose discordant waves angrily beat against the Socialist Labor Party, and whose mouthpieces make so much noise—abroad. It explains, for instance, the flaring up of the Single Tax Movement with its 300,000 votes in the eighties; it explains the Populist Movement of a decade later, in the nineties, with its 1,200,000 votes; it explains the latest of the serial in direct line of succession, the so-called Socialist or Social Democratic Movement of this decade with its 250,000 votes. The first two have already passed away, and the latter—after adopting a "revisionist" platform and a trades union resolution, which its own delegate to this international congress, Mr. Ernst Untermann, admits in the "Neue Zeit" of last May 28th, to be "a covert endorsement of the American Federation of Labor, which meant nothing else than a thrust at the American Labor Union, which had seceded from the former organization in order to EMANCIPATE ITSELF FROM THE DOMINATION OF THE REACTIONISTS AND HANDMAIDS OF THE CAPITALISTS," and which, with stronger emphasis, the "American Labor Union Journal" of May 26th, a hitherto upholder of the said so-called Socialist party, deliberately brands as "COMMITTING THE PARTY TO SCAB-HERDING"—may be said to have fairly entered upon the period of its dissolution. Each of these movements successively set itself up as the AMERICAN Socialist Movement and waged violent war against the Socialist Labor Party during their flickering existence, and then—dragged down and throttled by the umbilical cord of the illusions that are born from the conditions in the land sketched above—after living their noisy day, regularly and fatedly entered upon their period of dissolution,—never, however, without regularly leaving behind a more or less solid sediment for the Socialist Labor Party, whom, on the other hand, and as regularly, during the period of their rise and growth, they cleansed, by drawing to themselves, of unfit and unripe elements that, in the intervals, had gravitated to the S. L. P. Thus, since its incipient vote of 13,337 in 1890, the first year of its real existence, the vote record of the Socialist Labor Party, during the following presidential or national campaign years, presents the following table:

In 1892	21,157 votes;
In 1896	36,564 votes;
In 1900	34,191 votes.

In 1902, not a presidential year but the nearest so far approach thereto through State elections, the vote again rose to 53,763.

If proper weight is given to the social conditions sketched above, another circumstance of much weight will transpire—the circumstance that in America, the small vote of a bona fide Socialist organization is no criterion of its strength, of the work it does, or of the Socialist sentiment in the land, in short, it is no criterion of the proximity or distance of the crowning event, of the dethronement of the capitalist class. In America capitalist morality has invaded the hustings. The chicanery practised by the ruling class in the factory, the retail shop or their legalized gambling dens, known as "stock exchanges", has been introduced by them into the electoral field, and there sways supreme. The laws they have enacted to keep their respective parties from cheating each other would furnish a living Montesquieu with a matchless theme for a matchless chapter on "The Spirit of Legislation." Of course, the spirit of these anti-fraud election laws directly warrants the contending parties of the ruling class to ignore, aye, to violate them against a bona fide party of Socialism. The unseating of a Congressman for fraudulent election practices is not unknown, but it is never practiced except by the majority against the minority party when the former needs the seat. Such a thing as the unseating of a capitalist class member of the Reichstag for fraud and ordering a new election at which a Socialist candidate is elected, as has happened in Germany; or the unseating, for similar reasons, of a Count Boni de Castellane, the sharer, through marriage, of our American capitalist Jay Gould's millions, as recently happened in France, strikes our American capitalists, and all others who are swayed by their modes of thought, as incomprehensibly silly. They understand it as little as Western people understand the sentiment of a Japanese soldier to rather die than surrender to the Russians. What that means to a vote that really threatens the ruling class is obvious. Obvious, consequently, is the fact that the day of the Socialist vote is not yet. The capitalist corruptionists thwart to-day the fiat of the ballot. But monkeying with the thermometer never yet affected the temperature.

Accordingly, the criterion of the seaworthiness of a Socialist Movement in the waters of American conditions is the character of its agitational, educational, and organizing propaganda; the quantity and quality of the literature it soaks the country with; the strictness of its self-imposed discipline; the firmness and intrepidity of its posture. The Socialist Labor Party has for now four years published the only Socialist daily paper in the English-speaking world—the Daily People; for the last thirteen years it has published a weekly—the Weekly People. These, besides the vast literature that it publishes through its press—much of it original, much of it translations of the best that the revolutionary movements in other languages have produced—are standard in the English-speaking movement. They breathe the uncompromising spirit that American conditions render imperative to a Socialist Movement unless it is ready either to render itself ridiculous, or to betray the working class with revisionist flap-doodleism. Accordingly, the Socialist Labor Party never withholds a blow at Wrong lest it make an enemy, or lose a friend. It yields to no lures. If, in other countries conditions allow, or, perchance, require a different course, not so here: the Socialist Labor Party of America hews close to the line. In its war upon the capitalist class, the Party allows not itself to be used as a prop for that class: whether the capitalist formation appear in the shape of a Trust, or in that of a revamped bourgeois guild, sailing under the false colors of "Trades Unionism," the Party ruthlessly exposes both—IT EXPOSES BOTH—even though workingmen may hold stock in the former, the Trust, as the so-called Trades Union of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers do in Carnegie's United States Steel Corporation; and even if it be workingmen who constitute the rank and file of the revamped bourgeois guilds sailing under the flag of Trades Unionism, and thereby keep the working class divided by the Chinese Walls of prohibitive high dues and initiation fees, or other guild practices, as many so-called Trades Unions do. The unflinching attitude imposed upon a bona fide party of Socialism in America is incomprehensible to the successive waves of alleged revolutionary movements and American reformers generally, who with the tenacity of a disease turn up and turn down on the country's political stage. Being incomprehensible to them, the Socialist Labor Party is the object of their violent animosity, and is successively pronounced dead by them,—on paper. The Socialists of Europe will understand this phenomenon when they are told that the identical epithets which the Millerand-Jaures revisionists of France bestow upon the Parti Socialiste de France (U. S. R.)—"ill-natured," "narrow," "intolerant," etc., etc.,—have been and continue to be bestowed with monotonous regularity by these American "revisionists" upon the Socialist Labor Party.

It is this "ill-nature," "narrowness," "intolerance," etc., that is urging on the day of the dethronement of the American capitalist class. At the time of the McKinley assassination in 1901, for instance, when the capitalist class tried to profit by the event to root up all impulse towards its overthrow, all voices with one exception, that had at all seemed in opposition to class rule, were silenced, they dared not utter themselves. That solitary exception was the voice of the Socialist Labor Party. Scores of its speakers were arrested and otherwise persecuted, yet they held their ground and triumphed over the attempt to throttle the voice of the proletariat. Capitalist development in America is now rapidly overtaking and overcoming the obstacles that Marx enumerated for the conservative form of the American bourgeois republic to enter upon its political revolutionary form. Things are ripening rapidly. When the day of the vote shall have arrived for the Socialist Movement of America that vote will be counted—or the men whom the Socialist Labor Party is gathering and drilling WILL KNOW THE REASON WHY. The backwardness of the Socialist Movement in America is on the surface only. Whatever the thermometer of the Socialist vote, monkeyed with by capitalist corruption, may register, the temperature is rising.

The S. L. P. platform demands—and the Party's every act is in strict accordance with the demands—the unconditional surrender of the capitalist class; and the Party is guided exclusively by the Polar Star of the principle that the emancipation of the working class must be the work of the working class itself. The Party takes nothing less because it knows that anything less means Revisionism.

[APPENDIX.]

The passage in the article of the "American Labor Union Journal", quoted in the above report, is worth reproducing in full in that it illuminates a goodly portion of the umbilical cord that fatedly drags down and throttles all these alleged "American Socialist" movements which periodically rise against the Socialist Labor Party. This is the passage:

"The men who spoke in support of the resolution (the substitute) from Ben. Hanford to Hilquit did not attempt to reply to these arguments. They kept up a constant reiteration of the charges that those who opposed the resolution are opposed to trades unions, which was a thousand miles from the truth, the facts being that the opposition was not to trade union indorsement, but to the kind of trades unionism it was sought to indorse. AS IT STANDS THE SOCIALIST PARTY IS COMMITTED TO SCAB HERDING, organization of dual unions, misleading of the working class, the expenditure of union funds to defeat Socialist candidates, the segregation of the working class into craft units which are powerless to accomplish anything AND IT HAS BEEN COMMITTED TO THIS BECAUSE A FEW AMBITIOUS EASTERN COMRADES WERE ANXIOUS TO MAKE THINGS PLEASANT FOR THEMSELVES IN THE PURE AND SIMPLE UNIONS."

And in a subsequent article, June 2, the same paper explains in what consists the "making of things pleasant for themselves" by the Eastern members, the dominant element, in its party. It says:

"The rank and file have no axes to grind. They have no inducement TO CRAWL LIKE WHIPPED CURS AT THE FOOT OF A NATIONAL LABOR FAKIR. The rank and file are not SEEKING PREFERMENT in pure and simple bodies. They are not SEEKING A DELEGATION ABROAD, nor are they after AN ORGANIZER'S COMMISSION in fakirdom. They have no PAPERS TO PEDDLE in fakirdom"—in short, the umbilical cord of the private and guild interests of that eastern and dominant element of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic, party is of a nature that must inevitably betray the working class, and, consequently, throttle the said party as its lineal ancestors did.

New York, July 15, 1904.

DANIEL DE LEON,
Delegate of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.
HENRY KUHN,
National Secretary.

It is apparent from the above that the field of the American Labor Movement is cut up into warring militant factions. Such a sight suggests the idea of chaos and of a waste of energy. The election returns seem to lend confirmation to the idea of wasted energy. A few instances would seem striking illustrations. They are taken mainly from the State of New York, where the feud between the two parties of Socialism started.

At the gubernatorial election in the State of New York in 1898, just before the Socialist Labor Party split and the Socialist party was started in this State, the Party vote was 22,301; last year, that is, eight years later and seven years after the split, the poll of the two parties together amounted to only 26,375, or barely 4,000 more. But small as this increase is, it is misleading. The real trend of affairs is revealed by comparing the gubernatorial poll of the two parties for 1904, and for last year. In 1904 the two polled together 45,233 votes; in 1906, 26,375 votes. A loss of 18,858, towards which loss the Socialist Labor Party contributed 4,624, and the Socialist party 14,506 votes.

In 1896, before the split, the Socialist Labor Party polled for Congress in the Ninth Congress District (a New York City district), 4,371 votes; last year, that is ten years later and seven after the the split, and the Socialist Labor Party having left the field free to the Socialist party candidate for Congress in that district, he polled only 3,586 votes—785 less. The total electorate of that particular district had, it is true, declined since 1896, nevertheless ten years agitation, extraordinary opportunities, but seven years conflict produced an absolute loss of 785 votes.

A third instance may be furnished by one of the Assembly districts in New York City. In the district formerly known as the Sixteenth Assembly and now substantially embraced in the Sixth Assembly, the Socialist Labor Party polled for the Assembly in 1899, 2,141 votes; last year, that is, seven years later and since the split, the combined votes of the two parties was only 471 strong. In other words, there was a heavy relative loss, and an absolute loss amounting to 1,670 votes.

Looking over the rest of the country, substantially the same results are obtained, wherever such comparisons are feasible. The vote in Colorado, where Wm. D. Haywood, now imprisoned in Idaho, was placed at the head of the Socialist party ticket last year, and imparted to the ticket a fictitious value, only accentuates the rule by the seeming exception. The conflict of the two parties has acted unfavorable upon their total poll. The Socialist Party, which ran up, two years ago, to about 400,000 has since then steadily receded more or less markedly everywhere; about the same experience being that of the Socialist Labor Party with its 34,172 poll of 1904.

Such facts and figures would seem to furnish ocular proof of the belief that the existing political conflict is but a wasteful, if not a barren, consumer of Socialist energy. For all that the belief is erroneous. Out of this very conflict the foundation is rising for a mighty Socialist Movement—economic as well as political. While personal animosities may be developed and seem to play a leading role, they are not a cause. The cause is a conflict of two opposing principles. For the ascertaining of the correct one all sacrifice of vote and of effort we hold is well spent.

The two great principles that lie at the bottom of the struggle within the Socialist and Labor Movement in America are these:

One is that the political movement of Socialism can not if it would, and should not, if it could, ignore the economic; and that no healthy or successful political movement of Socialism is possible in this utterly capitalist nation, unless it is founded, banked and based upon a healthy economic or union movement. This principle, in short, holds that in America a bona fide political movement of Socialism can only be the reflex of an equally bona fide, that is, revolutionary economic movement.

The other principle is that the political movement of Socialism should not, if it could, and could not if it would, have anything to do with the economic movement. It preaches "Neutrality." towards the Unions, and considers Unionism a transitory manifestation.

All the dissensions, occasionally even bloody, in the Socialist and Labor Movement in America, are traceable to the clash of these two conflicting principles. The Socialist Labor Party —fathoming the profundity of the Marxian thought that "only the Trades Union can give birth to a true political party of Labor," and recognizing, as a consequence, the economic organization as the embryo of future society, therefore, the Might behind the Right proclaimed by the ballot—holds to the former principle. As a consequence the endeavor of this Party has been unflagging for the foundation of bona fide Unionism in the land.

The Trades Union field in America, was found by the political movement of Socialism to be pre-empted by what is called craft or pure and simple Unionism. This system of Unionism organizes the crafts, not simply as units, but as autonomous and sovereign bodies. The fundamental error of this system of economic organization was soon found to be desirable by the capitalist class. The craft union rendered all economic movement fruitless. If, indeed, the wages in these Unions were ever found higher than among the unorganized, the price that the Union paid for such higher wages was to divide the working class hopelessly. In the first place, the craft Union deliberately excluded the majority of the members of the trade from participation through apprenticeship regulations, high dues, high initiation fees and other devices. In the second place, each of these craft Unions, in turn, could earn its Judas pence only by allying itself with the employer each time that some other craft was at war with the employing class. It is superfluous to enumerate the long catalogue of deliberate acts of treason to the working class at home and abroad, and the shocking corruption that such style of "Unionism" was bound to breed. Suffice it to say, as proof, that these craft Unions are found amalgamated with an organization of capitalists, known as the "Civic Federation," the purpose of which is to establish "harmonious relations between Labor and Capital." These craft Unions are mainly organized in the American Federation of Labor.

A political movement of Labor—and what else is a political party of Socialism but a political movement of Labor?—can recruit its main forces only from the camp of the working class. It is an inevitable consequence that the feuds bred by craft or pure and simple Unionism, in the Labor Movement had to be transferred to the political movement. Under such circumstances not only was the working class split politically among the several political parties of capitalism, but its divisions were finally reflected into two hostile parties of Socialism—one, the Socialist Labor Party, though recognizing the different spheres of the political and the economic wings of the movement, yet closely and avowedly linked with the economic; the other, the Socialist party, proclaiming "Neutrality" in Unionism, as a consequence of the theory regarding the transitoriness of the Union.

The feature of the course of events, or what may be called the fruit of this conflict, in the Socialist and the Labor field of America since the Amsterdam Congress lies in two pregnant happenings.

The first was the springing up in 1905 of the "Industrial Workers of the World," a revolutionary economic organization that planted itself upon the class struggle, and, having taken that advanced point, until then held only by the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, went further along the evolutionary line, rejects the CRAFT system of organization, and set up the INDUSTRIAL system. This move was a loud proclamation of the permanent mission of Unionism. It laid the foundation for the constituent bodies in the government of the Socialist Republic; it was the first practical preparation in America for the Revolution that will lead society out of the economic storm of Capitalism into the haven of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The second happening was the meeting of the New Jersey Unity Conference, held in the State of New Jersey by an equal number of representatives of the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist Party of that State, during the months of December, 1905, January, February and March, 1906. The resolution of the Amsterdam Congress, calling upon the rival political parties, in whatever country such were found, to unite and present one party of Socialism against the parties of capitalism, contributed its share to this event. But the current in that direction had begun to set in before then. It is foreshadowed, if not indicated, by the passages in the Amsterdam report of the Socialist Labor Party, reproduced herein in full, containing literal quotations from Labor publications that had thitherto fraternized with the Socialist party. The theory of "Neutrality" in Unionism had exhibited itself in practice as an error doomed to land into the perversest of "Partisanship" in Unionism. During the preceding six years—from the time that it was raised to a tenet of political Socialism as against the tenet held by the Socialist Labor Party—"Neutrality" had approved itself in practice, as it never could otherwise have approved itself, a mask for reactionary Unionism, and a badge for that mischievous politicianism that is mainly responsible for the so-called Anarchists, who, in fact, are advocates of physical force only. Indignant at the misconduct of the politicianism that attends whatever Socialism is not planted on the economic organization of Labor, men blinded with anger wash out the bath with the baby—reject political agitation itself while rejecting its abuse. The shattering of the theory of "Neutrality" opened the perspective for the full appreciation of the historic mission of Unionism, accordingly it led straight to the shattering also of the companion piece of "Neutrality"—the theory regarding the "transitoriness of Unionism." Before the Unity resolution of Amsterdam, even before the assembling of the Chicago Convention, which reared the Industrial Workers of the World, some of the most valuable elements in the Socialist party had begun to draw nearer to the Socialist Labor Party. The Amsterdam Unity resolution, closely followed by the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World, broke the ice. The immediate result was an invitation, issued by the 1905 annual convention of the Socialist party of New Jersey to the Socialist Labor Party of the same State to consider the basis for political unity in America. The deliberations of the New Jersey Unity Conference, which have been issued in book form by the Conference, are a landmark in the Amer-

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ican movement. The manifesto issued by the Conference to their New Jersey constituents with virtual unanimity—it received the vote of all the twelve Socialist Labor Party delegates, and of all the Socialist party delegates, except one—, contains the following passage:

"The Conference holds . . . that without the political movement is backed by a class-conscious, that is, a properly constructed economic organization, ready to take and hold and conduct the productive powers of the land, and thereby ready and able to enforce, if need be, and when need be, the fiat of the Socialist ballot of the working class—that without such a body in existence, the Socialist political movement will be but a flash in the pan, successful at best, in affording political preferment to scheming intellectuals, and thereby powerful only to attract such elements. On this specific head the Conference moreover holds, that a political party of Socialism which marches to the polls unarmed by such a properly constructed economic organization, but invites a catastrophe over the land in the measure that it strains for political success, and in the measure that it achieves it. It must be an obvious fact to all serious observers of the times, that the day of the political success of such a party in America, would be the day of its defeat, immediately followed by an industrial and financial crisis, from which none would suffer more than the working class itself.

"The Conference holds that for the Socialist political movement to favor A. F. of L. craft Unionism is to bluntly deny Socialist principles and aims, for no matter how vigorously the A. F. of L. may cry 'Organize! Organize!' in practice it seeks to keep the unorganized, the overwhelming majority of the working class, out of the organization. The facts can easily be proved to a candid world. High initiation fees, limitation of apprentices, cornering the jobs for the few whom they admit into the organization, are but a few of the methods used to discourage organization, which results, not only in lack of organization, but by the craft form of what organization they do have, they isolate the workers into groups, which left to fight for themselves in time of conflict, become the easy prey of the capitalists. On the other hand, the readiness with which certain portions of the exploiting class force their victims to join the A. F. of L. is sufficient condemnation of the organization.

"By its own declarations and acts, the A. F. of L. shows that it accepts wage slavery as a finality; and, holding that there is identity of interest between employer and employe, the A. F. of L. follows it out by gladly accepting the vice-presidency of the Belmont Civic Federation for its president, Gompers, thus allying itself with an organization fathered by the capitalist class for the purpose of blurring the class struggle, and for prolonging the present system which is cornered on the exploitation of labor.

"For these reasons the Conference concludes that it is the duty of a political party of Socialism to promote the organization of a properly constructed Union, both by elucidating the virtues of such a Union, and by exposing the vices of craft Unionism. Consequently, and as a closing conclusion on this head, it rejects as impracticable, vicious, and productive only of corruption, the theory of neutrality on the economic field. The Conference, true to these views condemns the A. F. of L. as an obstacle to the emancipation of the working class.

"Holding that the political power flows from and is a result of economic power, and that the capitalist is entrenched in the Government as the result of his industrial power, the Conference commends as useful to the emancipation of the working class, the Industrial Workers of the World, which, instead of running away from the class struggle, bases itself squarely upon it, and boldly and correctly sets out the Socialist principle that the working class and the employing class have nothing in common, and that 'the working class must come together on the political as well as on the industrial field, to take and hold that which they produce by their labor.' "

Submitted by the representatives of the two parties to a referendum vote of their respective New Jersey constituencies, the manifesto was unanimously approved by the New Jersey membership of the Socialist Labor Party, but was rejected by a majority of the Socialist party membership of the State. The matter, however, did not end there; nor could it. The work done by the New Jersey Conference has since slowly percolated beyond the boundaries of New Jersey and reached large numbers of the members of the Socialist party in other States. The result has been a variety of propositions, the most pointed of which is that which came last September from the New Orleans, La., local of the Socialist party. The New Orleans proposition calls upon the National Executive of the Socialist party to submit to a referendum of the national membership the question of inviting the Socialist Labor Party to elect a national committee for the purpose of conferring with a similar national committee of the Socialist party looking to the national unity of the two parties. The New Orleans proposed resolution has received considerable support from the Socialist party organizations in other cities, and may possibly reach in the course of the year the stage of submission to a general vote of that party. In the meantime, however, many of the best members and groups of members in the Socialist party, too impatient to await the slow process of the referendum, and considering their party hopelessly wedded to the A. F. of L., are daily withdrawing from the Socialist party, joining the Socialist Labor Party and issuing printed statements of their reasons for so doing. This has happened notedly in Minnesota, Ohio and the State of Washington, besides a large number of cities throughout the land.

While, however slowly, this development is steadily and soundly proceeding within the militant field, outside of that field American capitalism is doing its work to perfection. It is creating the conditions that breed the atmosphere which ripens the revolutionary fruit. What those conditions and that atmosphere are may be gathered from two utterances—both taken hot from the capitalist oven. Addressing a banquet of capitalists last December, Leslie M. Shaw, at the time the Secretary of the Treasury in President Roosevelt's cabinet, said: "Fall upon your knees and pray to God to save us from our prosperity." About a month later, on last December 28, the New York "Sun," an alert organ of the capitalist class ever ready to recommend the most ferocious atrocities against workingmen on strike, struck this note of warning: "We have had such years of prosperity and progress as were never known in the history of the nation," and yet "there is a greater unrest and a greater uneasiness in the air than there was before Sumter was fired on"—the firing on Sumter ushered in the Civil War.

Il est un âge dans la vie
Ou chaque rêve doit finir.
Un âge ou l'âme recueillie
A besoin de se souvenir.

The dream that our people have so long been fondled in, concerning the delightfulness and the stability of capitalist institutions in America, is fast evaporating; the dream concerning the efficacy of pure and simple Unionism, that is, of a Unionism grounded on "fraternal relations between Capital and Labor," together with the companion dream of pure and simple political Socialism, that is, the Socialism that marches to the ballot box unequipped with the Might of the Industrial organization of the Working Class,—this double dream also is lifting from the public mind. Coupled to this come the recollections of bitter and hitherto not understood experiences crowding upon the mind. For these combined reasons the Socialist Labor Party considers of supreme importance the strictest present adherence to the sociologic chart outlined by the combined philosophy of Marx and Morgan. Hence, also the attitude of the Socialist Labor Party towards the Paris, or Kautsky resolution of 1900. In view of the fact that the resolution, offered upon this head by Daniel De Leon, the delegate of the Socialist Labor Party at the Amsterdam Congress, also happens to have been left out of the official records of the Congress, and as a means of further elucidating the position taken by the Socialist Labor Party, both at home and towards the International Movement, the said Socialist Labor Party resolution, is here produced in full:

"Whereas, The struggle between the working class and the capitalist class is a continuous and irrepressible conflict, a conflict that tends every day rather to be intensified than to be softened;

"Whereas, The existing governments are committees of the ruling class, intended to safeguard the yoke of capitalist exploitation upon the neck of the working class;

"Whereas, At the last International Congress, held in Paris in1900, a resolution, generally known as the Kautsky resolution, was adopted, the closing clauses of which contemplate the emergency of the working class accepting office at the hands of such capitalist governments, and also, especially, presupposes THE POSSIBILITY OF IMPARTIALITY ON THE PART OF THE RULING CLASS GOVERNMENTS IN THE CONFLICTS BETWEEN THE WORKING CLASS AND THE CAPITALIST CLASS; and

"Whereas, The said clauses—applicable perhaps, in countries not yet wholly freed from feudal institutions—were adopted under conditions both in France and in the Paris Congress itself, that justify erroneous conclusions on the nature of the class struggle, the character of capitalist governments and the tactics that are imperative upon the proletariat in the pursuit of its campaign to overthrow the capitalist system in countries, which like the United States of America, have wholly wiped out feudal institutions; therefore, be it

"Resolved, First, That the said Kautsky resolution be and the same is hereby repealed as a principle of general Socialist tactics;

"Second, That in fully developed capitalist countries like America, the working class can not, without betrayal of the cause of the proletariat, fill any political office other than such as they conquer for and by themselves."

Such—as above roughly outlined—is the lay of the land in general, and in particular, here in America. Different diagnoses may be and still are made from different quarters, resulting in different methods. The methods dictated by diagnoses different from the diagnosis of the Socialist Labor Party have each in turn, however promiseful at the start, shrivelled and proved ineffective. Ever ready to overhaul and re-examine its tenets, and ever overhauling and re-examining them, the Socialist Labor Party pursues its undeterred career with an eye single upon the goal—the emancipation of the proletariat. While it thus labors—

The dreamers who gaze while we battle the waves
May see us in sunshine or shade;
Yet true to our course, though our shadow grow dark
We'll trim our broad sail as before,
And stand by the rudder that governs the bark,
Nor ask how we look from the shore!

Representative of the Socialist Labor Party of America on the International Socialist Bureau.

DANIEL DE LEON.

New York, January, 1907.

By order of the National Committee of the Socialist Labor Party.

FRANK BOHN,
Nat'l Sec'y.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE

HOW THE COMPANY PLAYS THE AGENTS AS WELL AS THE POLICYHOLDERS—A PEEP INTO THE METHODS OF THE ASSISTANT SUPER.

By Wilby Heard.

As with the drinking horn of Ther, so with the insurance—the more you attempt to drain dry its graft, the fuller does it seem.

In a previous writeup for The People on this fruitful subject, I said the policyholder was the only loser; I should have included the agent. It is a well-known fact among the latter that every agent has a loss of from one dollar to anywhere up. This mode of graft is known as "excess," and is the penalty for keeping a policyholder more than four weeks in arrears.

Here is the why. The agent's position, depending on his bringing in a certain amount of new business, or "increase," he is only too glad to fill out applications, no matter how small his faith be as to the applicant keeping it up.

Every now and then the companies have what they call "special weeks." That is, the agent must try to beat his previous record, and so he is told by his assistant superintendent that he must not give in any lapses that week, and must be sure to bring in at least a dollar's worth of new business, no excuses taken. Often the superintendent demands each agent to pledge himself for certain amounts. If an agent's average increase per week shows fifteen cents, he is made to promise a dollar; and so on. The superintendent well knows that to do so the agent must bring in "fake" business, but he knows that if mud be thrown at a board fence some doubtless will stick; and this is his aim—to make at least some business stick. No matter how little it is, he still will be the gainer.

These special occasions arise either because some Home Office official is to honor them with a visit, or one of them has a birthday, or the superintendent's birthday has come, or he has served a certain length of time with the company, or maybe he has been beaten by some rival branch office or laughed at by some other superintendent over the 'phone, or possibly simply because he had a funny dream. Anything and everything is enough to bring on a "special week."

The agents are all informed a day or two in advance about the great affair. They must all be present at a given hour, as the superintendent is to speak. They come and he is sure to be late, thus giving the agents time to don a respectful air. At last the private office door opens, and behold the conquering hero comes. All hats leave their owners' respective heads. He enters, proud as a peacock, takes his stand, and calls the roll by numbers, not names. The ones absent are always referred to with ridicule, at which the ignorant slaves present are sure to laugh, be there sense in the statement or not.

The following might prove a fair example of the superintendent's address. I will condense it and put it in intelligible language, as grammar is a useless article in the insurance game, and few superintendents now what it means.

After clearing the throat and trying to look wise as an owl, he spouts forth:

"Gentlemen—No doubt you already know the object of this meeting. I did not have you gather here just to deliver a flowery speech. I am not a speaker, but next Saturday we are to have with us the well known Muck A. Muck, (applause) whom we all know to be a great friend of the agents. (Great applause, and the super smiles.) Gentlemen, I am glad to see such eager faces. It shows me that I have a staff to be depended on. Now, remember, we must make this affair a success. We must have a record breaking week, a week to go down in the history of insurance, a week that we can look back on with pride, and I want every man to stand by me. (Great applause). He who will not out-class himself, him I will consider an enemy to this office, and the sooner he looks for a new position the better.

"Gentlemen, never was there a better field and a nicer policy than you have at present. There is no reason why an agent should not sell at least one in every family. The people want insurance. They need protection, and you want to know there is no more liberal company than the one you represent."

And every super of every company says the same thing: "Let every man start right now, as soon as he leaves this office. See your friends, talk insurance to everybody, don't waste a moment. Evenings is when you can see the men. Hustle. That means success. I remember when I was an agent, I had no time nor thought for anything else than my company and filling and applications. (Again applause). I wished for opportunities, and I found them. Gentlemen, writing insurance is like picking up money.

"There is business to be written and I must have it. I will not mention names, but in another month I will discharge about ten men whom I know are not loyal to this staff.

"Gentlemen, I do not wish to detain you from business any longer. I feel you will not desert me now. No. 25, what do you pledge for this week?"

25 gets up and makes an offer.

"No, that won't do. Double it, double it. If you half try you can do it. What, you'll do your best? That's no answer. I'll put you down for a dollar fifty. No. 30, and you?"

So it goes, till all are pledged and the super dishes out his closing remarks, again reminding them they must work, bring in no lapses, and that the new business must all be good, knowing full well at the time that every agent knows that he knows he fakes, and that more than half the new business must also be fake.

The result is the agent insures any one and any thing, paying on the fake insurance from his own pocket just so as to have his allotment. He is afraid to lapse right after the special week, so he carries it awhile longer, thus paying back to the company part of the money he earned as commission for collections. And the Home Office swindlers know this and laugh in their sleeves. The policies he should have lapsed on the special week he has also carried over and this money of his own that he pays back is called excess.

Another sad feature is when a death occurs, and the claim is about to be paid. After a string of red tape, reaching from the Home Office to the grave of the deceased has been unrolled and rolled up again several times, the assistant super, as he takes out the check (oft times it is even before the funeral) cold bloodedly asks for another insurance to replace the death. I have often known the afflicted family to feel pained and insulted. But the custom is followed out by all companies, for it is well known that at such times people are in a more receptive mood and that when the beneficiary is receiving money he or she does not feel like refusing the small premium of a ten or fifteen-cent policy. Often agents are heard lamenting because no death occurs on their debits (lists of business). Many times the assistant super or agent gets what we might term a rake-off, that is, a part of the money received on the policy.

So far have the agents been driven and pressed that it is not unusual for the rough class to induce people to drop insurance they have kept up for years, somtimes, with other agents; and then reinsure them so as to get new insurance.

The industrial insurance policies, till about a year ago, when one company was caught with several millions of dollars more than it could account for, had a clause in them that in case of death of party insured before three months from date of policy, only one-fourth the amount was paid; before six months, half; before nine months, three-fourths; only after that, the whole. This was, of course, seldom told to the applicant. Now the first six months they get half, after that the full amount; and this compulsory change the agents harp on as a benevolent act on the companies' part.

The industrial application blank has about thirty questions, of which over half are red tape. Each and every one is made a part of the contract, and it is stated therein that should any of them be answered falsely the whole contract is void. When death occurs the company sends a special investigator to see if he can not find some mistake, so as not to pay, or at least to dicker down some of the money.

Different companies have different days upon which to settle their accounts with the agents, that is give them the gleanings called commission from the bursting harvest. A hobby all supers ride is to set a certain allotment per week for the quarters of the year and make every agent that falls below that allotment to come and see him at his private office before settling. There the super is found carressing a yard square frown, and a talk somewhat like this follows:

"How long are you in this office? One year? Your record does not show too well." "Your arrears are much too high for your debit." "You'll have to do better than this to stay here." "You can not get a position any where to pay you so well for such easy work. How much business have you for this week? Only 15 cents?"

If there is anything that gnaws the heart of an agent who still has any manhood about him, it is these visits and the super knows it; and that is just the reason he acts as he does.

One day the agents are told it is they that make the company; to them is due all credit; and on the next day they are told it is the company that is doing them a favor by letting them work for such good pay at such easy work, and they are reminded that the chances are they would be idle were it not for the kindness of the company.

It is not an unusual occurence to see agents on settlement day chasing about asking other agents for a loan of a few dollars to be able to meet the amount called for by the account sheet.

There are few, very few collectors making enough to live on from industrial insurance only. They do something else besides, either real estate, fire insurance, music lessons, or something of that sort. Some play at dances and picnics, while some have little stores that their wives tend during the day. And the few who do not work at other side-trades seldom, no, never, find themselves with as much money as the account sheet shows them to have. The company has it so arranged that the excess is counted in with the agent's commission.

Some of the reasons why it has been hard for insurance agents to organize are that very few expect to make it their life's occupation. Most of them are there while preparing for other trades and professions as doctors, lawyers, pharmacists, etc. All "hope to be out of it in a year or two," and the few who do choose it as a life's occupation are either too ignorant or too debased to care for organization.

All we can do is strive to abolish the system that props up such a stoney-hearted swindle, and save the victims that are forced to prey upon their fellow beings so as to swell the profits of a horde of ghouls, who smile as the masses are plucked.

OBSERVATIONS.

The telegraphers' uprising seems to have been quelched. Strike talk was rife from the Atlantic to the Pacific but only the San Francisco boys broke away and went out. They have been defeated and strike talk has ceased elsewhere. This fiasco proves onre again that pure and simple unionism is nothing but a capitalist mischief that keeps the workers split up and thus leads to their defeat.

In Cobalt it is different. There the miners got together, responsive to their class interests, and whether they win all, or only part of their demands, will make no difference. The important thing is that they do not build upon capitalist issues, therefore nothing is lost by not getting "something right away."

Another shocking railroad accident with a long death roll, this time of employes, has taken place, and yet the capitalist press is continually boasting of the superiority of the American railroads over all others. Their superiority consists in this: that they can, in pursuit of the sacred right of property, sacrifice untold numbers of victims and go unpunished.

The very papers that prate of "our unexampled prosperity," are carrying appeals for funds to help this or that charity take "poor but deserving mothers and children" for a few days' outing. There is no prosperity possible for the working class until it has laid the capitalist system of production in its grave.

Much sorrow and regret has been expressed for the recent loss of life by accident on a battleship. To read the accounts of the military funerals, promises of investigation, etc., one would think that death by accident was a most unusual thing in this land, and yet thousands upon thousands of workingmen are either killed outright or mutilated or, what is worse, starved by slow degees. And the strumpet press which gives columns to the death of the "nation's defenders" has but a few lines in which to chronicle the deaths and disasters of the workers, the sinews of the nation.

The W. F. of M., a truly labor organization, differing altogether form of American labor organization, differing altogether from the imported pure and simple style of unionism, is denounced as un-American. Why is it thus denounced? Because it dare assert and attempt to maintain its rights. To the ruling class such unionism is unpatriotic—un-American! And it is easily to be seen that "Americanism" to them can mean but one thing—a dull working class mass, a herd of dumb driven cattle. It is because they are against being driven down to that level that the W. F. of M. is undesirable, un-American.

Woman Under
- Socialism -

By August Bebel

TRANSLATED FROM THE ORIGINAL GERMAN OF THE THIRTY-THIRD EDITION BY DANIEL DE LEON.

The Woman Question is not a question by itself; it is a part of the great social problem. Proceeding along this line, Bebel's work is an exhaustive analysis of the economic position of woman in the past and present. Despite the boasts of Capitalist Christianity the facts show that under Capitalism woman, especially of the working class, is degraded and dwarfed physically and mentally, while the word home is but a mockery. From such condition of parenthood the child is stunted before its birth, and the miasmas, bred from woman's economic slavery, rise so high that even the gilded houses of the capitalist class are polluted. Under Socialism, woman, having economic freedom equal with man, will develop mentally and physically, and the mentally and physically stunted and dwarfed children of the capitalist system will give way to a new race. The blow that breaks the chains of economic slavery from the workingman will free woman also.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People: 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months.

The thing to be prayed for is a healthy mind in a healthy body.
—Juvenal.

CAUGHT IN A CLEFT STICK.

J. H. Thompson, conductor, and M. B. Reid, engineer, employed on the Grand Trunk Railway, were, by the instrumentality of the Company, placed on trial, convicted and sentenced for "doing grievous bodily harm to one Bright, by omitting to stop the train, in violation of the rules of the Company, thereby causing a wreck."

In plain vernacular, this reads—"In order to escape paying damages, and at the same time rake in the biggest dividends it can, the Railway Companies have manoeuvred their employes into a cleft stick. Work is hard to get, harder to keep. The NOMINAL orders of the roads are to look out against accidents. That is only to protect the road against responsibility in case of damage suits. The ACTUAL orders of the roads are to 'get there.' If the employe wants to keep his job he must, before all and above all, observe the order to 'get there.' In observing this order he takes and must take upon himself the chances of an accident. If luck proves favorable, the accident is escaped and he keeps his job. If luck proves unfavorable, then the accident befalls—and he is made the scapegoat."

Nor was the trial judge slow to take the tip, to utilize the opportunity for his masters, and to toot his own horn, thereby recommending himself for promotion. He declared the case "established a valuable precedent", and he roundly berated the defendants for their "insane desire for the fat pay envelope."

Not only is Labor put into a cleft stick but insult is added to the injury—and the Judas in the performance is the officialdom of the railway craft Unions.

POISON AND ANTIDOTE.

Before us lies an interesting document. Its head is emblazoned with the coat of arms of the American Detective Service Co. It is dated New York, July 12, 1907; it is signed J. Weccard, Gen. Mgr.; it is addressed to a business firm in this city. The document, or letter, starts with the statement that "labor troubles at the present time are frequent"; and it declares that the company "have a remedy that will avoid all these troubles." With this prelude the letter goes into details. The method, it explains, consists in "putting operatives among the employees," such as "mechanics, skilled laborers etc." These spy operatives, the firm is promised, will furnish it "all necessary information." Mr. Weccard specifies: "They [the operatives whom he puts among the employes] WORK THEMSELVES UP IN THE UNION." Thus having "worked themselves up," they are in a position to "aid to break the union." Mr. Weccard, Gen. Mgr., expresses his explicit confidence in the potency of his poison. Mr. Weccard does not know that for every poison there is an antidote. The antidote to the poison of the spy is publicity. Light is said to be the best police. Publicity implies a number of things which combine to create an atmosphere in which the nasty pets of Mr. Weccard can live no more than the pestilence bacteria can exist in sanitary conditions.

Publicity implies the opposite of secrecy. That is the first condition for publicity. But it implies more. Nonsense, angry ranting, may at times forget itself and utter itself publicly. The mere fact of there being no secrecy about that does not suffice to suffocate the pestilential bacteria of the Weccard spy. The second of the essentials to publicity is good sense, sound reasoning, coolness. Let the union uproot the tangled reasoning which the Weccard spy needs to thrive on; let the Union stamp out the first manifestations of "flying off the handle," which the Weccard spy needs to wind his tendrils around; let the Union quickly turn the hose and play it firmly upon the angry ranter;—let the Union do that and couple such methods with a complete absence of secrecy, and Mr. Weccard, plus his incubatees, will have to turn their hands to the honest turning of a penny. Their occupation will be gone.

Agitation, Education, Organization—symbolized by the three stars of the I. W. W.—may be condensed into the motto "Publicity!" That is a squelching antidote to the Weccard poison.

A CRIMINAL RECORD.

"If persons possessing confiscated property—no matter how acquired, perhaps treacherously—were compelled after a hundred and fifty years to make restitution, we should find few families owning legitimate property in France."

So wrote in the eary part of last century, a Frenchamn who stands second to none for his penetrating insight into the mercenary and criminal character of the bourgeoisie of his day.

What a pity that same man could not be here to-day, one hundred and thirty years after the declaration of American independence, to give to the world his estimate of the legality of the property now in the hands of the modern bourgeoisies, the American capitalist class.

The theft of inventions and discoveries is an old tale and a sad one. From Eli Whitney, whose cotton gin models were stolen by the Southern cotton growers, down to John Brislin, who last winter died penniless after the theft fifteen years ago of his patented invention of the steel rolling mill, which built up the Carnegie fortune, inventors without number have been the victims of capitalist "confiscation." Nowadays, every up-to-date plant has its corps of inventors, who, "in consideration of employment," are bound to surrender all interest in the fruit of their brains.

Not alone against his employes does the capitalist employ the brigand methods of the dark ages. The same instincts which, fostered by the present competitive strife for existence, lead him to rob right and left those whom he looks down upon as his "inferiors," inevitably bring him in the end to indulging the same tactics against those whom he fearfully recognizes as his "equals" or "superiors." They, too, must be struck down relentlessly, if his business is to prosper. The cut-throat conduct pursued by the Standard Oil, by the Harriman roads, by the Tobacco Trust against their competitors and rivals are the subject of Congressional reports. In Alaska, the employes of the Guggenheim and the Bruner railroad interests were driven, early in the present month, into deadly conflict with each other, for their masters' benefit. From Kentucky comes the news of the dynamiting of a thresher and the killing of a farmer, by other farmers or their tools, for business reasons. Some years ago the same district was the scene of an equally violent and greatly protracted warfare between the tobacco growers. Probed wherever it may be, the record of the capitalist class is seen to be an essentially criminal record, and the property of that class is seen to be based and cornerstoned upon that record. It is the historic mission of the working class to cut short this criminal record by checking the career of the criminal capitalist class, and establishing the Co-operative Commonwealth.

NOTHING "UNUSUAL."

The State of North Carolina having enacted a State Rate Law, and subsequently sentenced a batch of railway officials to the chain gang for violating the law, and also heavily mulcted the road, the United States Court for the District stepped in, freed the prisoners, and annulled the fine. Commenting upon this proceedings, Judge Pritchard, who did the freeing and annulling, remarked that there was "nothing unusual" in the affair. The Judge is right. Precedent and principle combine to render usual a proceeding whereby a capitalist court, in capitalist society, rises true to its functions, and safeguards the mission by safeguarding the rights of capitalism.

The mission of capitalism is to render production so plentiful that want, or the fear of want, need not plague the human race. With this mission, as its goal, capitalism has, as a step towards its goal, the preliminary mission of compelling co-operative labor, through the concentration of the mechanism of production, without which production never could reach the requisite plentifulness for civilized life. The mission of capitalism may, accordingly, be summed up as being the preparation of the conditions for Socialism. So long as a mission is not accomplished the rights of the "mission-carriers" remain vital. The Socialist Republic is not yet reared. Capitalist society is still in force. The rights of capitalism, therefore, are not yet obsolete. It behooves the capitalist courts to safeguard these rights. Judge Pritchard did. Nothing "unusual" in that.

The State of North Carolina has been "too previous." Like the Greenbacker, who would introduce Socialist money (vouchers for labor performed) before Socialist production is established; like the physical forcist, who would read the Movement out of the pale of civilization by resorting to the "last resort" before the peaceful method of the ballot is exhausted;—like all these, cart-before-the-horse North Carolina would send the capitalists to the chain gang before the dome of the Socialist Republic is reared, under which alone the ways of the capitalists merit the chain-gang for the gentlemen.

All in due time. Let the workers first organize industrially, integrally so, and thereby equip themselves with the power to enforce their demands, made in civilized form, upon society. Let the workers, in short, rear the material foundation upon which to plant the superior morality of Socialism—let them do that, then, should the soul of capitalism, like an unclean spirit, seize upon any members of the body social—then it may be time enough to think of the chain-gang. Not before.

PROGRESS, AND A CHANCE FOR MORE.

Some four years ago, the "Christian Endeavor World" temporarily forsook its domain of religion to wander into that of economics with the statement that among the inhabitants of a city, those dwelling in the brown stone fronts would be found to be the Christians, while the non-Christians were to be located among the tenements and shanties.

Four years have added to the wisdom of the "Christian Endeavor World." In its issue of July 18, it confesses that it is "almost ready to conclude that the famous Senator was not so far wrong as to facts when he intimated that the Golden Rule had no place in modern business, or something to that effect. At least, most of the great corporations seem to come in for their share of disfavor, and it is questionable whether one can be found whose business is conducted in a manner to win the unqualified approval of a sensitive conscience. Even to suggest such a probability seems to call forth a broad smile on the faces of the wise ones."

This is progress. A publication, religious itself, which can see so clearly through the Baptist mask of the Rockefellers, the Episcopalian mask of August Belmont, and the God-given-right-to-the-coal-mines mask of George F. Baer, and what is more, dares to report its findings, deserves to be complimented. But the "Christian Endeavor World" should not stop there.

It is true that the trusts, both actual and would-be, have waded waist-deep in criminal practises, in their pursuit of commercial supremacy. They have broken laws and many of them. But that is not the deepest stain on their scutcheon.

The acknowledged crimes of the trusts and their emulators, are crimes against each other, crimes perpetrated for the purpose of securing to the perpetrators the spoils of their fratricidal war—"profits." What are these "profits"? These "profits" are the fleeced, the stolen product of the trusts' myriad employes, who are paid weekly one-fifth of what they produce, while the trusts which employ them retain the four-fifths. Without this monumental wrong, this initial theft on the trusts' part, of value undeniably belonging to their workingmen, there would never be any "profits" for one trust to commit crime against another for. This, in the eyes of the awakened workingman, is the only crime of the trusts' worth considering. The other crimes affect him not; this one does. True, this monumental wrong and initial theft is untouched by any law now on the statute books; in fact, the whole code of capitalist jurisprudence is constructed with a view to proving it not a crime. Yet for all that, it is the one supreme, overshadowing crime of the capitalist trusts, the crime for which their death-knell has been rung. The wholesale ignorance, misery, and degradation of the working class caused thereby, must be ended.

Four years ago the "Christian Endeavor World" would have denied that the trusts, that all business institutions, in fact, were law-breaking concerns. To-day it is enlightened upon that point. Is it too much to be hoped that four years more of present day rapid evolution will enlighten it still further, and that then it will be found lined up with the working class for the overthrow of the capitalist system of wage-slavery? In the meantime, whatever may hap to the "Christian Endeavor World," the world is furnished one more illustration that sectarian-religious organizations do not lead in Progress; they have to be dragged along at the heels of Progress.

MITCHELLISM.

There is a certain type of conduct familiar to all workingmen. It is the conduct of the fellow who toadies to the boss, who seeks, by some servile act, to curry favor with him, who sometimes carries tales and always hangs around, expecting some recognition from his employer. Among his fellow workmen this fellow is looked upon with scorn. He is called "lackey," "sucker," "boss's man," and other contemptuous names.

Every tendency that finds expression in the private acts of men, has its reflex in the public conduct of some social element. So it is with this pandering to the boss. The tendency whose expression in the shop has become so generally and so contemptuously known as the act of a "sucker," of a "boss's man," —this same servile instinct finds expression, even more brazen, in the conduct of some organizations and leaders of labor.

The lines of conduct of the "boss's man" are parallelled perfectly by the conduct of John Mitchell, who is now in Denver "to effect a peaceful settlement" of the differences between the coal mine operators and employes of Wyoming.

Fulsome is the praise bestowed upon Mitchell by the capitalist press—as fulsome as the boss's mock praises of the "boss's man." The Rocky Mountain News, concluding its praises of Mitchell, says: "He is prominent in the Civic Federation, his counsels are always for peace and arbitration." In its interview, The News quotes Mitchell as saying: "In our organization we have strikes when they are unavoidable, but not otherwise." Quoting The News further: "The mine owners openly state and the workingmen are inclined to admit that there is not much chance for the eight-hour day being put in force." "Mitchell said it looked to him as if there was every chance for a peaceful settlement." Mitchell emphasized this tendency to maintain peace at labor's expense by speaking disparagingly of that splendid struggle of the Western Federation of Miners against the Colorado mine owners. Mitchell said: "In Colorado there has been no betterment since the recent protracted troubles, except in the lignite fields. There has been a decided improvement in the Louisville lignite field, but THIS HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED BY ENTERING INTO CONTRACTS WITH THE OWNERS." And again quoting: "The mine owners had an informal banquet at the Brown Palace Hotel and John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was present for half an hour."

Let the workers but get as correct a grasp of the larger relations of the general labor movement as they have of the relations existing in the narrower confines of their respective shops, and they will not only loathe the Mitchells as they now loathe the "boss's man," but they will see and repudiate Mitchellism wherever it shows itself.

VANDERVELDE'S PREFACE.

Obedient to a new and excellent departure on the part of the International Socialist Bureau, this year's reports to the International Congress, to be held at Stuttgart, have been furnished to the Bureau in advance of the meeting of the Congress. These have been published in German and French; the French volume of the reports is out; this "frees" the report of the Socialist Labor Party; the same will be found elsewhere in this issue. The volume is interesting from cover to cover. The interest is started by a preface by Vandervelde, from which is extracted the following passage correctly summing up the present situation, which, will-ye nil-ye, the reports reflect:

"Obviously, the fact is indisputable that the development of the economic organization is, for the working class, a matter of deeper importance than the conquest of a few political seats.

"A time there was in certain countries when political Socialism was the be-all and end-all, and when the economic organization was of no or little moment.

"To-day, on the contrary, the economic organization rises as one of the essential factors in the struggle of the proletariat against capitalism. Everywhere—it suffices to read the reports to the Stuttgart Congress in order to gather the conviction—our generation witnesses a formidable economic flood.

"In this fact, doubtlesslv. lies the most important phenomenon that manifests itself in the Socialist world since the Amsterdam Congress. The International is not merely a federation of parties; ever more strongly the International takes shape as the gathering of all the Labor forces wielding both the political and economic weapons for the emancipation of Labor and the expropriation of capitalism."

The report of the Socialist Labor Party to Stuttgart attests the fact that the "Fighting S. L. P." has not been dragged forward at the heels of the European movement. The report attests the fact that the S. L. P. has, rather, been a path-finder. Two passages from the S. L. P. report, culled from a large number of others, illumine the perspective in which the Party has held the political and the economic wings of the movement: they illumine the beacon posture of the S. L. P. in the matter.

One passage is as follows:

"If proper weight is given to the social conditions sketched above, another circumstance of much weight will transpire—the circumstance that in America, the small vote of a bona fide Socialist organization is no criterion of its strength, of the work it does, or of the Socialist sentiment in the land, in short, it is no criterion of the proximity or distance of the crowning event, of the dethronement of the capitalist class."

The other runs thus:

"Such facts and figures would seem to furnish ocular proof of the belief that the existing political conflict is but a wasteful, if not a barren, consumer of Socialist energy. For all that the belief is erroneous. Out of this very conflict the foundation is rising for a mighty Socialist movement—economic as well as political. While personal animosities may be developed and seem to play a leading role, they are not a cause. The cause is a conflict of two opposing principles. For the ascertaining of the correct one all sacrifice of vote and of effort we hold is well spent.

"The two great principles that lie at the bottom of the struggle within the Socialist and Labor Movement in America are these:

"One is that the political movement of Socialism cannot if it would, and should not, if it could, ignore the economic; and that no healthy or successful political movement of Socialism is possible in this utterly capitalist nation, unless it is founded, banked and based upon a healthy economic or union movement. This principle, in short, holds that in America a bona fide political movement of Socialism can only be the reflex of an equally bona fide, that is, revolutionary economic movement.

"The other principle is that the political movement of Socialism should not, if it could, and could not if it would, have anything to do with the economic movement. It preaches 'Neutrality' towards the Unions, and considers Unionism a transitory manifestation.'

"All the dissensions, occasionally even bloody, in the Socialist and Labor Movement in America, are traceable to the clash of these two conflicting principles. The Socialist Labor Party—fathoming the profundity of the Marxian thought that 'only the Trades Union can give birth to a true political party of Labor,' and recognizing, as a consequence, the economic organization as the embryo of future society, therefore, the Might behind the Right proclaimed by the ballot—holds to the former principle. As a consequence the endeavor of this Party has been unflagging for the foundation of bona fide Unionism in the land."

The note that Vandervelde caught in his preface rings, of all the reports, clearest in the report of the S. L. P. which, in keeping with its triumphantly sound position, closes with the inspiring words of the American poet:

The dreamers who gaze while we battle
the waves
May see us in sunshine or shade;
Yet true to our course, though our
shadow grow dark
We'll trim our broad sail as before,
And stand by the rudder that governs
the bark,
Nor ask how we look from the shore!

In an editorial, under the title of "Mr. Keir Hardie as a propagandist," the Toronto Globe says: "Quite easily and naturally he selected [as subjects of his address] three of the Socialist-Laborite aims: to secure for every pupil attending school at least one square meal a day; to afford work to the unemployed who are able and willing to perform it; and to provide by means of old-age pensions a certain amount of comfort in their declining years to those who are no longer able to work. After hearing it one can easily comprehend how Mr. Keir Hardie has become what he is—the almost perfect antithesis, in his gentleness and patience, of the agitators." Of course, Keir Hardie must appear as the antithesis of the agitator. He who elects to advocate three methods of "charity" instead of Socialism cannot choose but present the appearance of the pliable "charity worker", in contrast to the appearance of the strong and determined revolutionist.

At last a squeaky "peep, peep" has been heard of Sherman's alleged convention of the alleged I. W. W. The "peep, peep" is modestly uttered in a little letter that appears in the correspondence column of the "Miners' Magazine." The "peep, peep" announces that "harmony prevailed throughout the sessions." No wonder. A vacuum is the ideal place for harmony. A convention that never took place is bound to be harmonious.

MILITIA-MITCHELL

Minnesota Strikers Maintain Peace—No Occasion for Militia—Mine-Owners Resort to Mitchell's Union.

St. Paul, Minn., July 24.—The enclosed is a clipping from the St. Paul Dispatch, July 27, and a copy of letter that I sent to the "Dispatch." It can be seen that since the Steel Trust can't break the strike by intimidation alone, they are resorting to the assistance of their old friend, the scabby "Mitchell" union, to do it for them by taking them into their union, and keeping them "took in."

John Arbore'

[Enclosures.]

I.

At noon to-day Governor Johnson said he had received no news from the range to the effect that violence was being indulged in. The strikers as far as he knew, were quiet and orderly and there was no need for state interference. As to the possible need of troops he said it was a question he did not care to discuss. He would visit the range, look the ground over and if he saw any need of it, offer his services to the end of bringing about a peaceful settlement of the entire trouble. He was confident this could be done.

Yesterday afternoon Gov. Johnson conferred with W. W. Williams, the labor commissioner. Mr. Williams refused to discuss the conference, but it was said that the visit had to do with the possible sending of Mr. Williams to Duluth for a talk with the labor leaders there. William McEwan, secretary of the Federation of Labor at Duluth, and the editor and owner of the leading range labor paper, are advocating the organization of the miners under the banner of John Mitchell of national labor fame.

II.

St. Paul, Minn., July 24.

Editor St. Paul Dispatch,

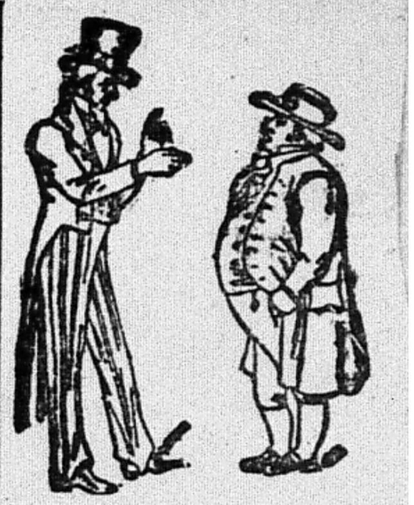
Sir:—I note with regret the attitude you take toward the striking miners in the Range Country. Ever since the strike began—I might say almost before there was any strike, your paper has given out that there was an agitation to call out the militia, that there is sure to be bloodshed, etc. May I ask you kindly, how do you so surely know what is going to happen? Do the strikers confide in you and give you their advance plans, or is it the other side that has given out that there is going to be bloodshed? And they certainly ought to know, for aren't they using your valuable paper as their mouth-piece?

One can easily see that it is galling to you, and to those whom you represent in printing this news, that the striking miners are peaceful, that many of them are leaving the district, etc. Of course the U. S. Steel Trust would rather they were not peaceful; it would save the Steel Trust a whole lot of money in hiring special "agents provocateurs." For what else does this arming of young hoodlums, under the guise of protecting the property, mean? The Steel Trust would rather that these men, on whose labor this parasitical band is fattening, were not so peaceful, not leaving the country. For then this "law and order" crowd would have occasion to burst with righteousness and "love" for those that want to work (but never do, except when they are hired to break a strike). Then, in the name of law and order (sic), they could call upon the governor to send the militia to shoot down those "foreigners" and uphold the will of the Steel Trust.

It is worthy of note that you mention that McEwen, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, is friendly to the administration, and that he, in company of Mr. W. W. Williams, the State Labor Commissioner, is taking advantage of this strike to disrupt the local branches of the Western Federation of Miners, and to take them into the fold of the American Federation of Labor. Of course any one can see that the above gentlemen have the co-operation of the Steel Trust, the State, and, of course, the valuable assistance of the "Dispatch." The above forces are going to try to switch the strikers to the "Mitchell" organization, if it takes the State militia to do it. And why shouldn't they? Once in the Mitchell organization, the Capitalists will own the whole outfit, and that's what they are after.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) John Arbore.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

UNCLE SAM—'Tis getting worse and worse. More and more men out of work; larger and larger failures; more and more suicides; ever more misery. I wonder how long the people will put up with this nuisance of capitalism.

BROTHER JONATHAN—You and all Socialists are enlisted in a ridiculous campaign. You want to change the laws of nature. You can't do it. All these evils you complain of are natural.

U. S.—Are they more "natural" than for microbes to kill?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—And yet you were running around wild a few years ago when some cholera ships arrived in port, to get muriatic acid to counteract the natural effect of the microbe. Are these social ills more "natural" than that lightning should burn up the house it strikes?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—And yet you have invested in lightning rods to counteract the effect of nature. Are these social ills more "natural" than those our forefather were afflicted with under King George?

B. J.—No.

U. S.—And yet you applaud every Fourth of July the work of our fathers in abating the "natural" effect, of the King George nuisance. Now, please explain why, if all these things were not less "natural" than the social evil now complained about, and if, as you admit, it was not ridiculous to enter a campaign against them, it suddenly becomes ridiculous for the Socialists to do so against social ills.

B. J.—Well, hem, you see—

U. S.—Yes, I see. I see that you don't know what you are talking about. There was a time in the history of man when disease, pestilence and famine, thunderbolts, hurricanes and tempests were looked upon as heavenly visitations, as punishments sent from above, which to submit to was pious, and which to oppose was impious.

B. J.—People then were very ignorant and superstitious.

U. S.—Yes, ignorant and superstitious. As fast as they overcame their ignorance and outgrew their superstition they cared not a rap whence these evils came and they went about guarding against them.

B. J.—Of course.

U. S.—Subsequently, we find a period in the history of man when he bowed down reverently before all the afflictions inflicted upon him by his kings. The latter he considered God-ordained, the former the deeds of God's own vicar—

B. J.—Yes, but all that is over; people are no such fools any more.

U. S.—Indeed not. Enlightenment dispelled the notion that such evils were "natural" in the sense of inevitable. The people grabbed their kings by the slack of their pants and chased them down and out of the high places where they had power to make nuisances of themselves, despite all the king's howlings about such conduct being "unnatural." How did that come about?

B. J.—Very naturally; people got tired of being ridden.

U. S.—Call it "getting tired" or any thing else you want. The fact is this: Even against visitations from heaven, which we can't prevent, like storms and such, we now take guard, however "natural" they are, and prevent with all our might that they kill us. We have gone further and have refused to accept as "natural" British tyranny, and set up our own government. Now, do you imagine that we will put up with being sucked dry by a capitalist system, plucked and plundered by it, kept in slavery and misery just because it exists and those who profit by it call it "natural"? Nixy! To be taxed to death by a King George is "natural" enough if you allow him the power; but it is equally "natural" to throw him overboard and deprive him of the power. So with capitalism—enforced idleness among the workers, low wages, misery, slavery, all of these are indeed quite "natural" so long as you allow capitalism to have its way; but it is equally "natural" to take the monster by the throat and end his reign of ruin. See? See?

U. S. leaves B. J. standing and sucking his thumb, while he goes off whistling "Shoo fly, don't bother me."

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

HASTY THROUGH ANGER OR MISINFORMATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In reading over the minutes of the meetings of the National Executive Committee lately published, the writer notes an action on the part of the N. E. C. that every comrade having the integrity of the Party at heart should protest against. I refer to what in the reports is termed the "correction of the minutes of the January meeting."

At this distance and from what can be gathered from the reports of the N. E. C. meetings, the proper term is not "correction" but FALSIFICATION.

That a body has a right to revise and correct the minutes of its own meetings is conceded.

That the N. E. C. of July, made up in part of different delegates than that of January, has a right to "correct" the minutes of the latter body, the writer denies. With the adjournment of that body its records become the concern and property of the whole Party's membership, and must be secure from being tampered with or altered. No doubt an error in transcription may be corrected by correspondence after the members have separated and returned to their several localities, but the agreement that it was an error and required correction should be unanimous. Anything else is roguery and harmful to the Party.

In the case in point we have an N. E. C. made up in part of different delegates than the January body. We have delegates to the July body moving and voting to "correct" the minutes of the January body's meeting—AT WHICH THEY WERE NOT PRESENT—and this action is taken despite the protest of delegates, whom I infer from the last reports were present at the January meeting, and who asserted the correctness of its minutes. I repeat this is not "correction"; it is FALSIFICATION.

It was discourteous to the delegates who protested. It was an outrage upon the January body, and an insolent usurpation of the right of the whole Party's membership in the matter of preserving intact the records of its N. E. C. meetings.

If any act of the January body was in need of amendment or annulment, such action could easily and rightfully be undertaken. The particular delegate whose hand appears most prominently in the present matter can hardly have been ignorant of the foregoing fact.

What does it mean?

It looks as if further developments may be looked for in the matter which appears to be at the bottom of the whole affair.

Meanwhile I wish to be recorded as one who sets his face against such practices as the above.

Fraternally,
John Duffy.
North Andover, Mass., July 21.

[Anger seems to deprive Duffy of reason; it also drives him into a tone that must be avoided if discussion is not to be made impossible from the start.

Duffy's facts are wrong. His reasoning worse. He says: "With the adjournment of that body (the January N. E. C.) its records become the concern and property of the whole Party's membership, and must be secure from being tampered with or altered." This is wrong parliamentary practice. The minutes of a body do not become "unalterable" until the body has read them for correction and adopted them. In not one case out of a thousand does a body read, correct and adopt its minutes BEFORE adjournment. In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand the reading of the minutes for correction and adoption is done by a body AFTER it adjourned and when it reconvenes. Nor is unanimity needed. Mere majority suffices. Duffy's general principle about the "unalterableness" of a body's minutes after adjournment is, accordingly, purely imaginary. A little reflection rejects the principle as unsound. The July N. E. C., schooled by the experience of the January N. E. C., read, corrected and adopted its minutes before adjourning. The January N. E. C. did not. The first oportunity for reading, correcting and adopting the minutes was when the N. E. C. met this July. It availed itself of that right and duty. It made two corrections. One was to insert in full a motion which had been made in January and carried unanimously, and which appeared in mutilated form in the proposed minutes. That was the motion which accepted the resignation of Chase, the then business manager of The People, "with thanks," the full motion having been "with thanks for the valuable services he had rendered to the Party." This alteration was made unanimously.—Was that alteration a "falsification"?

The other alteration or correction was to strike out the words "and its" from the Connolly motion: "The N. E. C. and its sub-Committee," etc., etc., which appeared in the proposed minutes, and to make the motion to read: "The N. E. C. sub-Committee" etc. Duffy objects to the N. E. C., in session in July, revising the unrevised and unadopted minutes of the same body, sitting in January. He bases his objection on the fact that the N. E. C. in July was "made up in part of different delegates than that of January"; upon the further fact of "delegates to the July body moving and voting to correct the minutes of the January body's meeting—at which they were not present"; and upon the further fact that this was done "despite the protest of delegates" whom he rightly infers "were present at the January meeting." A half truth is the worst untruth. In this instance the allegations made by Duffy are not even a "half turth"; they are a small fractional truth.

I. From Duffy's protest the inference would be justified that the "delegates who were not present" in January, either constituted a majority of all present in July; or, if not a majority, were a requisite minority to turn into a majority the minority of "falsifiers" and "roguery" perpetrators present both in January and July. If that is not the inference the objection is senseless. The full, square-jointed facts under this head are that there were 5 N. E. C. men present in July who were present in January; and that, of these 5, only a minority, to wit, two, Gilchrist (Pa.) and Jacobson (N. Y.) voted against the correction, while an absolute majority, to wit, 3, Reimer (Mass.), Marek (Conn.) and Kircher (O.) voted for the correction, or for "roguery," as Duffy pleases to call it. The other 2 N. E. C. members present who were not present in January, to wit, Johnson (Cal.) and Eck (N. J.), and both of whom voted for the correction, were not needed to give "roguery" the majority.—That much for the objection concerning the N. E. C. members, not present in January, voting in July.

2. Too fractional for truth is also the allegation that N. E. C. members not present in January "moved" the correction under consideration. The full, truth-conveying facts are as follows: Immediately after the minutes were read, Reimer, the N. E. C. member of Duffy's own State, rose and objected to the correctness of the motion in question. Reimer was present at the January meeting; what is more, he was ONE OF THE MINORITY OF 3 WHO IN JANUARY HAD VOTED FOR THE MOTION. Did he not know what he voted for? Immediately after Reimer's objection, Marek (Conn.), who also was present in January and had voted against the motion, followed suit, and also objected to the correctness of the motion as it appeared in the proposed minutes. The discussion then became general. Gilchrist (Pa.) and Jacobson (N. Y.), both of whom were present in January, maintained expressly that the motion, as it appeared in the proposed minutes, was correctly reported; two others, who were also present in January, Reimer (Mass.) and Marek (Conn.)' maintained equally expressly that the motion was wrongly reported; the 5th member who was present in January, Kircher (O.), argued that it turned out the motion had a "sleeper" in it; that it was a trick motion at best and conveyed to him a different impression, on account of which it was not the motion he had voted on, and therefore he would vote for the correction to eliminate the "sleeper." As a result of this discussion by the N. E. C. members present in January, Johnson (Cal.), who, true enough, was not present in January, formulated the motion to correct according to the views and the memory of the majority of those who were present in January.—From the full facts it is clear there is no substance to Duffy's protest against N. E. C. men, not present in January, "moving" in July.

Seeing Duffy threatens "further developments" and speaks of "matter which appears to be at the bottom of the whole affair"; seeing, moreover, he appeals to those "having the integrity of the Party at heart", he will, we trust, be thankful for being enlightened upon the full facts. Thus, when "the matter, which appears to be at the bottom of the whole affair," is brought out by those in whose secret keeping that matter seems now to be, its solidity may not be cumbered by fractional truth, nor by utterly false reasoning, and novel parliamentary practice.

—ED. THE PEOPLE.]

GO AHEAD; GLAD IF YOU DO.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Would you allow me to translate into Lithuanian your "Two Pages from Roman History"? If so, please let me know in a short time.

Yours for the Social Revolution,
J. Sirydas.
Wilkesbbarre, Pa., July 16.

YOUNG SOCIALIST RECRUITS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—First of all, I must confess my unpardonable sin, which is that, being a member af the Socialist party I have degenerated so far as to subscribe for the Weekly People, and not only subscribe for it, but read it, almost every line of it. And by reading it and comparing it with the Socialist papers, I am beginning to see where the real friends of the working class are.

So, this morning, picking up the Weekly People, I happened, for the first time, to notice "The Children's Hour." I read it and showed it to my daughters, Ruth and May Fallon. They immediately wanted to know if they could join the Young Socialists' Club. I told them yes, if they were willing to give up the funds from their treasury. This they did.

John Opman.
Jerome, Ariz., July 10.

STIRRING 'EM UP IN ARKANSAS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I thought I would write to let you know under what difficulties we of the S. L. P., in this far south state of Arkansas are existing as an organization and as industrialists, and how and why we are S. L. P.'s.

To begin with, four of us were S. P.'s, and I was an active member. Just to show you that I was in earnest, I sometimes would walk eleven miles from my home to the local meetings in the city. But I was often troubled with the thought, What would we do when we had elected our men? How would we get the capitalists to let go of the industries?

At one of our State Committee meetings I heard an S. L. P. man telling of the I. W. W. At once I saw the solution of the problem, and thought perhaps the S. P. would do likewise. Meanwhile I got to see several copies of The People, and then I saw that I was wrong, and that I was in the wrong organization. And I stepped out, as I could not endorse an organization which not only was based on a wrong premise, but also antagonized the one that was right.

What a change for me! For me, who bore the proud distinction of being for several years the only man in Pine Bluff who wore an S. P. button and solicited subscriptions to the Appeal to Reason—for me to leave the S. P. brought on some consternation, and, of course, vituperation, from the crowd I left.

Well, now I am in the S. L. P. As far as I know, we are now the only Section in the State. But there will be more organizations in Arkansas six months from now, or I'm badly mistaken. We will try to see some of the honest but misled S. P.'s and show them the way out. The laboring men are becoming more and more class-conscious as this great Movement advances, and you will yet hear good news from Arkansas. You will see us Arkansawites do our own thinking.

Yours for the Revolution,
Peter Winter.
Pine Bluff, Ark., July 14.

A SOCIALIST WHEREVER SHE MAY BE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Here comes one of your Arkansas, but now Illinois, Socialists. It doesn't matter where I am, or where I go, I am still a Socialist. I could not be anything else, and I don't see how any man or woman with a thimbleful of brains can be content to work hard all day for two or three dollars and see some butterfly of fashion lolling about doing nothing and having an income of tens or hundreds a day. To me, this is beyond all comprehension. And what is still worse, is to have these working people vote for the same men that the fleecers vote for!

Some people grow indignant when they hear that the human race evolved from the ape family!

Why, any ape today surely has more sense than to love or respect those who mistreat him. Why can't the people become enlightened when there is so much work of education going on? And such noble work, too, as it is—I consider it the noblest work that has ever been begun, and we Socialists all know that such a good thing cannot fall through. I will do all I can in this grand movement. It is a pleasure to me.

I was Estell Brinkley, before married, and was the first recording secretary in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, which office I had to resign because of my coming to Versailles, Illinois. I am with you in the fight for the revolution.

Yours for the Cause,
Mrs. Estell Herren.
Versailles, Ill., July 18.

LOYALTY OF LABORERS AND SCABBERY OF MECHANICS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The utter inconsistency of the A. F. of L. Craft Unionism is shown plainly here in San Francisco at present. The carmen are now 12 weeks on strike, but despite their strike the United Railroads have nearly as many cars running now as before, and the service is increasing daily. The different unions (besides levying strike assessments), are fining their members $25 for riding on street cars, and consequently many working men, living in out lying working-class districts are patronizing the busses operated by express men or by the strike committee. The fares on these vehicles is 10 cents. Now, all this time the union (?) men employed by the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company are kept working, despite the fact that this corporation has been supplying the street car company with electric current since the men in their own power house were called out. The Gas Workers' Union (whose secretary is President of the Labor Council) are even striking for a 10 per cent. increase (now) for their scabbing on the carmen (by staying at work in the power house). They may get this raise as Judas' reward. At the same time that all this pure and simple scabbery is going on, thousands of poor laboring people (including poor working girls, earning $1 more or less a day) are making great sacrifices, financially and physically, boycotting these cars by walking many miles or paying double fares on old busses. Working people living across the San Francisco Bay have to pay 20 cents for transportation on busses and 20 cents on ferries which leaves them little of their measley income. The spirit of solidarity shown by these laboring people who have endured this for 12 weeks, stands in striking contrast to the traitorous conduct of the few union (?) mechanics. The latter by declaring a general walkout of Gas and Electrical Workers could force the issue in a few hours, as was demonstrated by the Paris electricians a few months ago.

Yours for the Workers' Republic,
C. A. Hartung.
San Francisco, July 20.

HE DOUBTS THE VERACITY OF REV. BRANN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At the time the Rev. Brann's address was printed in the various newspapers, I had a conversation with an acquaintance of mine who could not understand how a priest could make remarks like Brann did without knowing that he was telling the whole truth. This same party, whose name is Joseph P. McManus, a feed dealer of this city, had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. in New York last week and questioned him about his famous sermon, and of course the Reverend explained. He claimed that he had no intention of delivering the sermon until after some of the paraders had thrown two bombs at the convent that is connected with his parish. I, of course, doubt the veracity of the Reverend and write this to give the readers an idea of what that Reverend is capable of doing.

John Desmond.
Pittsburg, Pa.

NOT CAUGHT BY "OPPORTUNITIES."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The New Amsterdam Securities Company sent me a letter inviting me to purchase shares in Goldfield mining stock, in reply to which I sent them a letter of which the enclosed is a copy.

Fraternally,
Charles Sperle.
Somerville, N. J., July 20.

(Enclosure.)

"Somerville, N. J., July 20, 1907.
"New Amsterdam Securities Co.,
"Sirs:—

"Please stop offering me shares to buy in anything except shares in 'Labor's republic,' where every one will work for what they get.

"The small shareholders are at the mercy of the 'big' ones, who have the voting power to vote themselves and their friends into offices with larger salaries, etc.—thus bankrupting the little fellows. This condition now prevails in the affairs of all industrial concerns, so please excuse me from buying shares. Of course, you are out for a commission and stand to win all the time. Yours,

"C. Sperle."

AS TO THE ARMENIANS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—You know that we few Armenians Socialists were trying to organize, and now we have succeeded. It is almost a year since our organization, the Armenian Socialist Organization of America, has been working among the Armenian workers in this country. Our organization stands on principles of scientific Socialism, and as Socialists in the class struggle; it is based only on the working class, and fights for that class's interests and freedom.

Here is our trouble. We have against us our two old parties—Tashnagsagan and Hunchaghian. These two nationalist parties stand for the independence of Armenia, and are composed of Armenians only.

The last one, the Hunchaghian party, says that it is "social-democratic and marxian."

But we know that that party is not Socialist. We can prove it easily when we send you their platform, and you will see that that party stands for the middle class, and fights for the interests of that class.

That party was organized about twenty years ago, and started to organize all the Armenians. They didn't care, and don't now, whether they live in Russian Armenia, or in Persian, or in Turkish Armenia. They are going to organize the Armenians wherever they live.

As I told you that party has its branches in this country, too.

Are these Socialists? Internationalists? and do they stand for the freedom of the working class? If they are, why don't their branches work and fight in this country side by side with the Socialists?

There are more than 30,000 Armenians in this country, and 30,000, easily, are workers. To fight for Socialism is not their object. They say they will fight for that afterwards, when they have gotten Independent Armenia; that this is their fight now, and they don't want to know any fight outside of historical Armenia, especially in Turkish Armenia, where now live Armenians, Turks, Kurds and Charkese.

The "Eridasart Hayestan," (Young Armenia) is the paper of that party, and published by it in Boston, and in New York. Some times "Hunchag," another organ of the party, is published in Paris. Now they come out to prove that they are not nationalists, and that in their party principles there is no dualism. To prove that, they brought forth some quotations from some prominent Socialists, as Jaures, Bebel, Kautsky, and so on, in supposed support of their position that "they will fight for their fatherland against their enemies."

We know well what terrible conditions the people in Turkey are under, especially the Armenians and Turkish peasants.

Now my questions are:

1. Will the Armenian workers in United States fight against the capitalist class, united with the other workers, on the basis of Socialism; must they do this or not?

2. Will the Armenian working class in Turkish Armenia stand for the separation of Armenia from Turkey, or fight for the freedom of all Turkey?

3. Will the Armenian working class in the three parts of Armenia, or all the Armenian workers in the world, fight for their fatherland and rebuild an Armenian government for Armenia, and make a union of the now divided three parts of historical Armenia?

We wish to have your opinion on these questions. We will try to get answers and opinions on these questions from many prominent Socialists.

Yours for the Revolution,
H. G. Mardigian, Sec'y
Armenian Socialist Organization.
Lynn, Mass., July 6.

THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

BRIEF JOTTINGS FROM THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT.

FRANCE.

Sigg, a member of the French Party, has just regained his liberty after eight months' imprisonment for appealing to the workingman-recruits to the colors not to fire on their brothers in case of strike. He was received with an immense ovation. The workers left their shops in the middle of the day to greet him at the prison gates, where he was met by a cheering throng so thick he could not make his way through it.

AUSTRIA.

Two new members have recently been added to the Socialist group in the Austrian parliament, both from the province of Galicia. This brings the number of Socialists in the Reichsrath up to 87. The Socialist vote polled this election has been over a million.

HOLLAND.

In the recent departmental elections the Socialist vote nearly doubled everywhere. Stoop, Troelstra, and Laan, stand for the second balloting.

NORWAY.

Braa, a Socialist deputy, has introduced in the Norwegian parliament a resolution to take over the paper and celluloid factories, who have for several weeks maintained a lockout of their 4,000 employes.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. A., NEW YORK—Majority for both sexes is not attained in this State before the 21st year. The younger age for women applies only to her right to consent to marriage, before which the male is guilty of abduction.

D. B., DENVER, COLO.—This office has more than once explained it has not the forces to answer letters personally.

As to question No. 1.

Yes, labor produces all wealth. There is no essential economic difference between the ton of coal underground and the yard of woolen cloth not yet woven. Not until labor has applied itself to articles of use value do these become wealth. Wealth has exchange value.

Next questions next week.

J. P., NEW YORK—Shall make inquiry and let you know.

R. K., CLEVELAND, O.—The cartoon is excellent. It tells the story in a nutshell of how capitalism, after having started rampantly atheistic and a contemner of the clergy, turns the cycle by setting itself up as the thing to be worshipped; and uses the clergy to superintend the worshipping.

G. A., DENVER, COLO. and A. K., SEATTLE, WASH.—The matter was forwarded to the "Industrial Bulletin." Such matter belongs there first. The People prefers to take such matter from the "Bulletin." At least the "Bulletin" should be given the first opportunity.

M. H. S., CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—Dante places in the outer part of Hell the mean, slimy souls of fishy sinfulness. As he went by and inquired who they were, his great guide answered him with a look of contempt upon the horde—"Let's not bother about these, only glance at them and pass on." Do ye likewise with the worthy. His very contortions proves him licked; his very intemperance of language is self conviction.

R. W., BARTLE, CALIF.—Clearness of definitions is necessary. Nevertheless, Socialism, tho' a compact whole, has so many sides that a definition of one side may leave much that is essential undefined. The essential in Socialism is the aboltion of class rule. All else flows from that.

A. M. G., NEW YORK—Socialists have never talked about Messiahs. The Messiah idea is in conflict with the Socialist concept of mass organization. The Messiah idea, however, is in line with the An-Archist idea, especially those of the bomb-throwing variety. They ignore the need of organization, and plant themselves upon individual effort. You never heard any Socialist refer to another, however much that other may be prized, as a "Messiah." Among the bomb-throwing An-Archists of Spain, on the other hand, their "great" leaders' pictures are often venerated as "Messiahs."

G. G. A., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The two passages in the two reports do not conflict. To refuse to work with one who refuses to accept I. W. W. principles does not mean to accept any one in the organization for dues only.

F. H. F., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Of the "International Socialist Review" may be said what Voltaire said of the Holy Roman Empire, which he characterized as neither "holy," nor "Roman" nor an "empire." So with that publication. It is neither "international," nor "Socialist," nor a "review."

C. S., SOMERVILLE, N. J.—When we say: "Man is liable to error," does that mean the women and children are infallible? Surely not. Likewise when the term "workingman" is used. It includes all workers, of all sexes, all ages, all colors, all creeds and nationalities.

A. G. M., LYNN, MASS.; G. M. S., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; and O. E. GREENWOOD, CALIF.—Write on one side of the paper only.

H. E., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Syracuse has been written to inquiring on the matter.

W. J. P., BLUE ISLAND, ILL.—Will gladly avail ourselves of the kind offer.

W. H. M., DALLAS, TEX.; J. O., JEROME, ARIZ.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; H. F., CINCINNATI, O.; J. M., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; F. R., SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.; G. P. R., GALVESTON, TEX.; A. G., EUREKA, CALIF.; H. G., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.; W. H. M., DALLAS, TEX.; H. T. S., TONOPAH, NEV.—Matter received.

The Iron Trevet
BY
Eugene Sue

Translated from the French
BY
DANIEL DE LEON

Another story, from the Magnificent Series of the Great French Author, which are now being rendered into English for the first time.

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OFFICIAL

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CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes, 412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

TO THE SECTIONS AND MEMBERS AT LARGE OF WASHINGTON, OREGON AND CALIFORNIA, ARIZONA AND COLORADO.

It having become apparent to those who have kept closely in touch with transpiring events at the Headquarters of the Party in New York City that it was necessary for as large a representation of the National Executive Committee as possible to be present at its July meeting, and more especially, that the voice of the West should personally be heard, the State Committee of California has seen fit to send its member of the National Executive Committee to New York City to take part in said conference.

The value and wisdom of this course the full committee believes will be justified and vindicated when the results of the N. E. C. deliberations have been completed and given to the membership.

We believe this course was an absolute necessity to the end that each member of the N. E. C. should have exact knowledge of the working forces of the Party's machinery for educational work and for doing away, if possible, of the causes for friction which seem to have developed among several of the working forces of the Party's machinery.

This call and necessity coming at a time when the California's S. E. C. finances were at a low ebb by reason of the demands made upon it by the De Leon tour and a State Organizer in the field, it becomes necessary for us to call on you to help us pay the expenses of this trip.

Mrs. Olive M. Johnson, California's member of the N. E. C., whose worth, ability and devotion to the cause of labor and Socialism we think all will concede, at some considerable trouble raised the money so that she might be present at the conference in New York City. The cost of the trip is estimated at about one hundred and seventy-five dollars. It should be our duty and pleasure to reimburse her for the expense of the trip she has so generously put up.

We therefore call on you to assist us by your contributions, which please make as liberal as you can.

For the California State Executive Committee, Louis C. Haller, Secretary-Treasurer, 409 East Seventh street, Los Angeles, Cal.

CALIFORNIA STATE CIRCUIT FUND.

May.

Receipts.

Cash on hand, May 1	$62.61
M. W. Bradley	.85
A. C. Wirtz	5.00
B. E. Pickle	2.50
J. B. Ferguson	4.00
B. H. Williams, sale of literature	3.00
Section Los Angeles	8.00
Total	$85.96

Disbursements.

Daily and Weekly People	$15.00
New York Labor News Co.	12.30
Hossack	.75
Total	$28.05
Cash on hand	$57.91

June.

Receipts.

Cash on hand June 1, 1907	$ 57.91
E. Archibald	1.00
Geo. Anderson	2.00
A. W. McLean	4.00
B. H. Williams	.25
J. Gabelson	.50
A. C. Wirtz	.15
Sale of literature by Gillhaus in May	21.60
Subs to People	2.50
Sub cards sold	2.00
J. B. Dryer	1.00
T. Burch	1.00
J. W. Stewart	4.00
Jos. Hunt	4.00
W. D. Willis	1.00
Expenditures—none.	
Total	$105.91

August Gillhaus was pressed into the service of the I. W. W. On landing in Eureka he found that a strike of the lumbermen had been called and B. H. Williams being away in Portland, Gillhaus was asked to take charge, which he did, and, notwithstanding that Williams returned a few days afterwards, Gillhaus was kept on by the I. W. W. locals till June 25.

The work done by Gillhaus and Williams has been reported in both The People and the Bulletin.

Gillhaus again started to work for the California S. E. C. and is now in Mendicino Co., heading towards 'Frisco. After a short stay in 'Frisco and surrounding territory he will work his way into Nevada.

Louis C. Haller, Sec'y-Treas.

GENERAL FUND.

May.

Receipts.

W. W. Bradley	$ 3.00
Section San Francisco	3.00
A. B. Lotta	.50
J. H. Lotta	.50
E. Archibald	3.00
Donation San Francisco	15.00
Total	$25.00

Warrants.

Rent	$ 4.00
Postage	2.00
Typewriting	8.10
"	1.00
Deficit B. D.	16.33
Total	$31.43
	$25.00
Deficit June 1, 1907	$ 6.43

June.

Receipts.

Los Angeles	$3.00
A. P. Lotta	.25
J. H. Lotta	.25
A. C. Wirtz	1.00
A. C. Wirtz, International Congress assessment	.35
Total	$4.85

Warrants.

Due stamps	$14.00
Rent	4.00
Postage	2.00
	$20.00
	6.43
	$26.43
	4.85
Deficit July 1, 1907	$21.58

The sections have all been sent International Congress assessment stamps and are requested to remit for them on or before the 25th of July so that they can be settled for in time to National Secretary. Members at large should also send in for assessment stamps, the amount being thirty-five cents for each member.

Louis C. Haller, Sec'y-Treas.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. of Canada was held July 14. Morrison was elected to the chair. All were present.

Minutes were adopted as read.

Communications: from Section London, stating that they had opened up subscription lists for De Leon tour and that $5.50 had already been collected. Received and filed. From Section Vancouver, stating that they would aid us in De Leon tour as much as possible. Received and filed. From M. Rafferty, of late Section Montreal, stating that they would have a meeting of former members and report action. Received and filed. From Frank Bohn, of New York, referring to us a letter from Jas. Neave, now of Montreal; also a letter from Jas. Neave. Moved by Weitzel, seconded by Pearce, that National Secretary write Neave, giving him a history, from N. E. C. standpoint, of Section Montreal, and ask him to send his card of membership to us, also to enclose him application blank for membership-at-large, and refer him to M. Rafferty. Carried.

From Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, in reference to International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart. It was decided to take no action in reference to delegate to said congress. From F. May, New Jersey, enclosing application from Emil Kunolt, of River View, Saskatchewan together with one dollar. Moved by Bryce, seconded by Rodgers, that same be received and Kunolt be admitted to membership. Carried. From E. Kunolt, of River View, enquiring about conditions in the East. Moved communication be received and filed and Secretary reply.

National Secretary reported carrying out instructions of N. E. C.; also that letter sent to Harry Meger, Edmonton, Alberta, June 2nd, had been returned uncalled for.

Meeting then adjourned.

F. Haselgrove, Rec. Sec'y.

ILLINOIS AGITATION FUND.

To sections, members-at-large, and sympathizers in Illinois,

Greeting:

Once more the S. E. C. of the S. L. P. of Illinois, appeal to you for funds and for more activity.

It is proven conclusively that the working class are ready and willing to accept our principles and join our party in due time, if only our agitation reaches them.

A good organizer will accomplish great results, if you will furnish the necessary funds to keep one in the field.

Henry Jager, from New York, is doing great work for the Socialist Labor Party in Chicago, getting new members, selling literature, getting subscriptions for our press and creating a large sentiment in favor of the S. L. P.

What Jager is doing in Chicago another comrade whose services we can get can also do in the State. Will you start the fund agoing? Start it now. The economic foundation for Socialism is laid. Will you not help to make the workers aware of it, so that they can finish the structure and move into it? Believing that you wish to see Socialism in our time, we remain,

Yours for Socialism,
Ill. S. E. C. of the S. L. P.
J. Billow, State Organizer.
730 W. 13th street.

P. S.—Send all monies to the organizer, who will send you receipt of same. Other party papers please copy.

AS TO LANGUAGE FEDERATIONS

[Pursuant to motion adopted July 12, 1907, by the N. E. C., the columns of The People are opened for discussion, suggestions, or proposed amendments bearing upon the admission of Language Federations to membership in the S. L. P. All matter received upon this subject will be published under the above heading. Keep all contributions to this discussion short and to the point.]

To the Daily and Weekly People:—

The N. E. C. at its last meeting, July 12th, 1907, passed the following resolutions:—

"Moved, that in the matter of admitting Language Federations to membership in the S. L. P., that the following proposed resolutions and amendments to the constitution be published in The People for discussion, additional amendments, and suggestions, with the understanding that the whole matter be referred to the next National Convention of the S. L. P. for final decision."

I herewith enclose resolutions and amendments.

Yours fraternally,
Frank Bohn, Nat'l Sec'y.
New York, July 16.

[Enclosure.]

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It is absolutely necessary that all Socialists, irrespective of Nationality, believing in the S. L. P. principles should act as one body; and

Whereas, On the other hand it is also absolutely necessary that agitation be carried on upon language lines; and

Whereas, This language propaganda necessitates the providing of funds to carry on this work, coming as it does from the dues of the members, which are uniform, therefore, be it

Resolved. That the Socialist Labor Party considers the non-English speaking language federations as propaganda auxiliaries to the party only, and allows such federations, one half of the dues of their members to the section, S. E. C., and N. E. C., of the party, to be used for propaganda of respective language federations.

Respectfully submitted,
Eugene Fisher,
S. Moskovitz,
L. Abelson,
Paul Augustine, Sec'y.

CHANGES NECESSARY IN THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

Art. 5, Sec. 1.—Add as follows:—and each affiliated non-English speaking language federation.

Art. 7, Sec. 2—to become clause (a) of Sec. 2. and add another clause to become (b) of Sec. 2—as follows:—

The basis of representation of each federation shall be the general membership; each federation to be entitled to one delegate for each fifty members in the federation on December 31st of the year next preceeding, and one additional delegate for a major fraction thereof.

NEW ARTICLE.
Language Federations.

Non-English speaking language federations, (Nationally organized) shall be affiliated with the S. L. P. in the following manner:—

Sec. 1—The federation shall pay the same per capita tax to the N. E. C. as the state committees, (seven cents per members per month.)

Sec. 2—Each federation to be represented on the N. E. C., by one member.

Sec. 3—Each federation shall be represented in the National Convention of the S. L. P., by one delegate for every fifty members or major fraction thereof.

Sec. 4.—Sections or Branches of Federations shall be represented on the General Committees of the S. L. P. sections provided they pay the regular per capita or by fraternal delegates.

Sec. 5—Branches of Federations may be represented in the State Conventions of the Party, provided they pay the regular per capita to the State Committee of the S. L. P., or by fraternal delegates.

Sec. 6—The S. L. P. shall have full jurisdiction over all properties of the Federations, as with all other sub-divisions of the party; without responsibility for any indebtedness incurred by the Federations.

Respectfully submitted,
Eugene Fisher,
S. Mosokvitz,
L. Abelson,
Paul Augustine, Sec'y.

THE MOVING FUND

California, L. H. Zimmer, Kern City	$ 1.00
Massachusetts, Section Fall River	5.00
Montana, H. A. Brandborg, Storrs	.50
New York, 14th A. D., $1; M. P. Cody, 50c.; 33rd and 35th A. D.'s:—F. Dormagen, $1; J. Leahy, 50	3.00
Pennsylvania, L. De Dominicis, Pittsburg	.50
Virginia, Roanoke, Ed. Smith, E. Smidth, H. Urick, W. Welsh, J. P. Goodman, 25 cents each	1.25
Texas, List No. 454, San Antonio, W. D. Ryan, 25c.; Trabucco, 50c.; C. J. Peters, 50c.; O. Georges, 50c.; A. T. Mills, 50c.; O. Schuettel, 50c.; C. Spahr, 50c.; F. Hensel, 50c.; Warshaw, 50c.	4.25
Total	15.50
Previously acknowledged	3,400.75
Grand total	$3,416.25

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Traes.,
Press Security League.
Friday, July 26, 1907.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To all sections and members:

On and after August 3, 1907, until further notice, all official correspondence, remittances, etc. to the National Secretary should be sent to Paul Augustine, Acting National Secretary.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

WASHINGTON S. E. C.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., in accordance with the action taken by the late State convention, held July 7th, 1907, elected the following State Executive Committee for the State of Washington, at a regular business meeting held July 12th, 1907: F. Herz, Meyers, A. Brearcliff, D. G. O'Hanrahan, J. D. Weinstein, F. A. Fagerdahl, and C. S. Kauffman.

The above committee organized on the same date and elected F. Herz State secretary.

Anna Tewksbury, Sec'y,
Section Seattle, S. L. P.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting of New York S. E. C. was held on July 26, at headquarters, 28 City Hall place.

Moren was elected chairman, with following members present: Kuhn, Lechner, and Olpp.

Communications:—From Ebert, asking to be excused from next two meetings, was received and request granted. From Van Tassell, of Valhalla, requesting speakers to be sent. Received and motion made and carried to comply with request. From Gunn, of Schenectady, in reference to arranging meetings for Organizer Carroll; also answer by Secretary of Correspondence Bureau. Motion carried to receive communication and approve action taken. From Teichlauf of Kings County, answering letter of Correspondence Bureau, as to arranging Labor Day picnic; also reporting having made necessary nominations, and intend hiring assistant to canvass district. From Wuest, in answer to campaign list, and enclosing $3.50 for International Congress assessment stamps. From Wm. H. Carroll, explaining situation along road and giving financial statement.

F. A. Olpp, Secretary.

MASS. S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the Massachusetts S. E. C. was held July 24, at 1165 Tremont Street, Boston.

Frank Bohmbach in the chair; present: Hontenbrink, Mulligan, Sweeney, and Bohmbach.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Communications: From sections New Bedford, Pittsfield, and Somerville, ordering due stamps and Stuttgart Congress assessment stamps.

National Executive Committee man, Arthur E. Reimer, rendered his report of the five day's sessions of the N. E. C.

Agitation committee reported having engaged A. E. Reimer for two months to hold agitation meetings, to push the Party Press, and to dispose of literature. He is to commence July 25th in Woburn, then go on to Lowell, Milford and Lynn. Report was accepted.

Committee voted to hold a State Conference of the Party in Section Boston headquarters, 1165 Tremont street, on SUNDAY, September 1st, at 10 A. M.

Secretary was instructed to call upon sections to submit name of available members for the state ticket.

F. Hontenbrink, Sec'y.
451 Seventh street, Boston, Mass.

DARROW'S APPEAL.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ought to hang him by the neck until he is dead.

"If you believe the story that has been told against this man beyond all reasonable doubt, then take him and hang him. He has fought many a fight against the persecutors who are hounding him in this court. He has fought them on the open battlefield, and he is not a coward. If he has to die, he will die as he has lived, with his face to the foe.

"Bill Haywood is either innocent or guilty. If he be guilty, I have nothing to say; but, men, this case is a case of Orchard from beginning to end. There is nothing at all left in the evidence without him.

"If you hang Bill Haywood, one million willing hands will seize the banner of liberty by the open grave and bear it on to victory."

HAYWOOD ACQUITTED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

pouring in by the hundreds, from every quarter of the United States.

Haywood publicly expressed his gratitude and appreciation to all Socialist and labor paper representatives attending the trial. In conversation with me at his temporary home here, when I questioned him about his now past trials, he would only say: "Forget it!" He presented me as a souvenir his cell card.

"The eighteen months of imprisonment," said Haywood, "have been most profitable to me. I have been able to study and read books which I never before knew existed, and I have been able to commence a course in law. This I find interesting and broadening, and will be valuable in the years to come."

Haywood expects to make a speaking tour of the Eastern States soon, as soon as he straightens out his affairs, and has a rest from the great strain he has been under.

The prosecution is whisperingly consulting with Governor Gooding as to its next moves. The defense will demand an immediate trial for Moyer and Pettibone. The prosecution, however, is expected to nolle prosse the cases, thus dropping like a hot potato to their now exploded conspiracy. The influential Republicans here declare they will secure an injunction against the issuance of any further deficiency warrants to finance the further persecution of the innocent men.

Attorney Richardson has issued a statement charging the whole case with being a Pinkerton conspiracy, and advising the mine owners to look in the workings of the Pinkerton detective agency for the real "Inner Circle."

Thus has ended the greatest labor case ever fought out on this continent, and ended with complete rout of the capitalist class and its henchmen.

Wade R. Parks.

MOYER RELEASED ON BAIL.

Boise, Idaho, July 29.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners and co-defendant with William D. Haywood, who on yesterday was acquitted of the murder of former Governor Steunenberg, was released this afternoon on $25,000 bail. An agreement to this end was reached between counsel for the State and defense. It is understood that the prosecution will oppose bail for Pettibone in any sum whatever.

PETTIBONE DENIED BAIL.

Boise, Idaho, July 30.—Formal application was made in the District Court to-day to have George A. Pettibone admitted to bail. The motion was submitted without argument. It was immediately denied by Judge Wood.

The bond for Charles H. Moyer is signed by Timothy Reagan, president of the First National Bank of Boise. The bond is guaranteed by $25,000 cash, deposited by the Butte, Mont., local of the Western Federation of Miners

COBALT STRIKE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

stop production in a few hours' notice; and they who are working now are working under the union's schedule of hours and wages.

Gradually the mine owners's association are giving way. We did not wish "recognition of the union," allowing the mine owners to employ union or non-union men. We will see to it that they become members without asking "our brother capitalist" to force them into the union.

By adopting this working class position, we have disarmed the employers. We are making a straight, working class fight against the capitalist class.

The French Canadian members brought a speaker from Buckingham to address them in French, and their meetings have been a grand success. The Finnish members also had a speaker from Toronto.

The Mine Owners' Association is meeting the working class in battle here. Let us hasten the day when the working class of the world, economically and politically united, will meet the capitalist class and abolish wage slavery from the face of the earth.

Roadhouse.

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern:

This is to certify that Scandinavian Branch No. 2 of Local No. 85, being an autonomous branch, has the right to govern its own affairs, being in no way implicated in the nefarious work of a few individuals connected with Branch No. 1 of Local No. 85, and can therefore, not be held responsible for any actions taken by that Branch of Local No. 85.

Said Branch, providing it makes itself in good standing, is recognized as a part of the Industrial Workers of the World, and is entitled to all the rights and privileges that the organization bestows in its constitution, as long as said Branch adheres to the declaration of principles as enunciated in the preamble of the I. W. W.

Wm. E. Trautmann,
Gen'l. Sec'y-Treas. I. W. W.
Chicago, July 12, 1907.

CINCINNATI, OHIO!

::: GRAND PICNIC :::
—AT—
Lohman's Park, Oakley
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1907
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PARTY PRESS.
Section Cincinnati, S. L. P., invites all friends and sympathizers to attend.
TICKET = = = 15 CENTS
All cars transfer to Oakley car, Fifth and Main streets.

TO OUR READERS

AS TO PROPOSED INCREASE OF SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF WEEKLY PEOPLE.

There is now before the Party membership for vote a proposition that should be of general interest to all the readers of The People. The proposition is: Shall the subsciption price of the Weekly People be advanced to ONE DOLLAR a year. The National Executive Committee regarded the proposition with favor but considered it a matter of so much importance that it referred it to the Party membership to decide.

That the subscription price be advanced was one of the recommendations of the business manager's report made to the N. E. C. Among the reasons given for advocating the increase are the following: Before the Daily People was established the then People was a four page paper six columns wide, or about one-half the size of the present Weekly People. The price was one dollar per year. Previous to starting the Daily People the price was reduced to 50 cents, in the belief that it would greatly increase the circulation of the paper, and in a measure pave the way for the Daily. As a matter of fact, the increase in circulation was not what had been anticipated, while the revenue had been cut in half.

The Weekly People was started as a six page paper, or nearly twice the size of the old People, while the price remained at 50 cents a year. Since then all that enters into the make-up of a paper has greatly increased in price, and as a Socialist paper of the character of The People cannot expect to get advertising it must depend upon the subscription price and if that price is too low naturally a deficit results.

When a deficit results it is up to the Party to meet it. Of course, when calls are issued very many of our readers not connected with the Party respond as generously as the Party members, but we think that it would be more satisfactory all around for each one to bear his share of the cost of such a paper as the Weekly People.

We do not anticipate that many readers would be lost as a result of an increase in price. Canadian readers, British and Australian readers pay ONE DOLLAR now, and the Party's papers in foreign languages cost from one dollar to one dollar and eighty cents a year. We are sure that there is no reader of the Weekly People interested in the movement but will willingly bear his share to keep the light a-burning.

John Hossack, Manager.

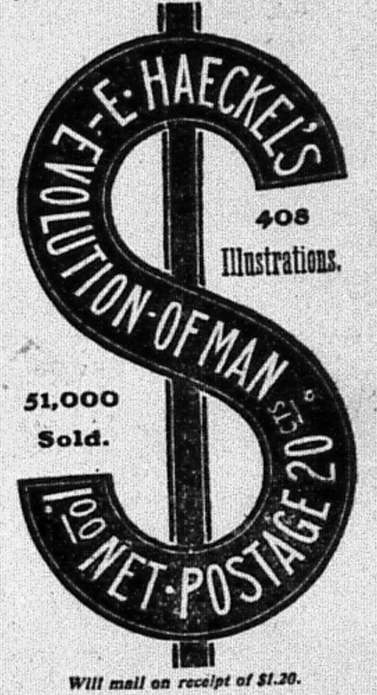
BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

For the week ending Friday, July 26th 113 subs received for the Weekly People and 38 mail subs for the Daily People, a total of 151. This shows that our friends are not doing much hustling. It has been pretty warm, we know, but not so warm that each Party member could not get one sub a month, which would mean 500 subs per week.

Expirations on the Weekly for the past week numbered 247. When subs come in lively it makes us work, but when subs are slow it makes our work harder in other directions.

The roll of honor, those sending five subs or more: O. Starkenberg, Fairbanks, Alaska, 10; Press Committee, Boston, 9; Press Committee, Cincinnati, 8; H. Ulbricht, Saginaw, Mich., 6; A. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo., 6.

Is you locality represented? If not, why not?



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408 Illustrations.
51,000 Sold.
Will mail on receipt of $1.20.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York City

EVERY READER
OF
The Weekly People
Can help extend its influence with a little effort.
Write us if you would learn how.
THE WEEKLY PEOPLE.
P. O. Box 1576 New York.